UNITED
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General Assembly

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A/45/214
11 April 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 63 of the preliminary list*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

Note verbale dated 6 April 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him that the United States is withdrawing from the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean and will not be participating in future meetings of the Committee or in any preparations for a conference on the Indian Ocean called for by General Assembly resolution 44/120.

The United States takes this decision with reluctance. The principle of consensus which has governed the work of the Committee since the United States has been a member was broken by the decision to present a resolution to the General Assembly with full knowledge that it was unacceptable to the United States and a number of other members of the Western Group of 11. That resolution, inter alia, called for a conference despite a deadlock over what the conference would discuss. We regret that, despite the good will shown by members of the Group of 11 in presenting three possible compromise resolutions, none of these was acceptable.

The United States firmly believes that, as long as the Indian Ocean zone of peace process continues to be based on the obsolete 1971 Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, this process will not be viable. We note that the Declaration by the Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries at their ninth conference held in Belgrade, 4 to 7 September 1989, underscored the importance of participation by the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean in the Indian Ocean zone of peace process. Unfortunately, this process now will not enjoy the participation of three of the five permanent members and of a number of major maritime users of the Indian Ocean.

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UNITED NATIONS

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Forty-fifth session
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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

Note verbale dated 6 April 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Nortern Ireland presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him that the United Kingdom is withdrawing from the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, with immediate effect. The reasons for this are set out in the attached memorandum.

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom would be grateful if the Secretary-General would circulate the text of this note and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly under item 63 of the preliminary list, and have it brought to the attention of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, during its forthcoming session which, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/120 of 15 December 1989, is due to take place in New York from 16 to 20 April 1990.

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* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Memorandum

The Government of the United Kingdom has decided to withdraw from the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. Accordingly it will not participate in further sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee or in any preparations for a Conference as mandated under resolution 44/120.

The Government of the United Kingdom has taken this decision for the following reasons. First, the principle of consensus which has guided the work of the Ad Hoc Committee since its inception was broken when resolution 44/120 was put to a vote: 10 of the 11 members of the Western Group either voted against it or abstained. Second, resolution 42/120 reiterates the decision to convene a conference on the Indian Ocean despite the fact that the Ad Hoc Committee has failed to reach agreement on what matters the Conference should discuss.

As was made clear in the explanation of vote given by the United Kingdom representative on resolution 44/120 during the last session of the General Assembly, the 1971 Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, and in particular its references to "great power confrontation" in the region, raises serious difficulties, since this ignores the causes of instability in the region. The Government of the United Kingdom could not agree to attend any conference convened on that basis.

The decision not to attend a conference under present circumstances is consistent with resolution 43/97. The terms of that resolution make it quite clear that completion of the preparatory work - which, in particular, requires agreement on the matters to be addressed - is the prerequisite for the convening of the Conference.

The Government of the United Kingdom notes that the Declaration on International Security and Disarmament contained in the final document of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, emphasized the importance of the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and of the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean in the process of creating an Indian Ocean zone of peace. In present circumstances, however, this process will not enjoy the participation of three of the five permanent members of the Security Council, nor of a number of major maritime users of the Indian Ocean.

The Government of the United Kingdom has concluded that no purpose would be served by its continued participation in a process based on the 1971 Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

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General Assembly Security Council

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12 April 1990

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 12, 92, 94, 103 and 112
of the preliminary list*
REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS
INSTRUMENTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND
EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF BODIES
ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SUCH
INSTRUMENTS
ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION
CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR
DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 12 April 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have been instructed by my Government to draw your attention to the attached extract from Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1989, published by the Department of State of the United States of America, which contains information on the situation concerning human rights in Malaysia. I have underlined passages of special relevance.

In view of the importance of this information, I have the honour to request that this attached extract be issued as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 12, 92, 94, 103 and 112 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Johanan BEIN
Ambassador
Acting Permanent Representative

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* A/45/50.

ANNEX

101st Congress
2d Session

JOINT COMMITTEE PRINT

COUNTRY REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES FOR 1989

REPORT

SUBMITTED TO THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AND THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
U.S. SENATE

BY THE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTIONS 116(d) AND 502B(b) OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961, AS AMENDED

FEBRUARY 1990

Printed for the use of the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives and the Senate respectively

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MALAYSIA

Malaysia has a parliamentary system of government based on free elections contested by several parties, almost all of which are racially based. Malaysia is a multiethnic society, with Malays comprising a little more than half of the population and the remainder consisting of Chinese (about 33 percent), Indians (about 10 percent), and several other minorities. The ruling National Front (composed of three major and several minor parties) has won a two-thirds or better majority in the federal Parliament in all general elections since 1957, but opposition parties are active and vocal participants in the political system, and they occasionally control governments at the state level. Malaysia is a federation of 13 states, with state governments retaining power over several important areas, including land use and religion.

From the late 1940's until recently, the defense forces were directed primarily at containing a major Communist insurgency that began in 1948 and peaked in the 1950's. The Government states that because of the insurgency that still smolders in a few border areas, the intercommunal rioting in which several hundred persons died following the 1969 national elections, and the country's serious drug problem, classified by the Government as a threat to national security, internal security remains a concern. The Government cites all three factors as justification for laws allowing preventive detention, but human rights groups charge that they are primarily used to stifle dissent.

A strong free market economy, abundant natural resources, and a relatively small population have helped Malaysia become one of the most prosperous of the developing countries.

Detention without trial and restrictions on judicial review of detentions, as well as restrictions on freedom of association, and on freedom of the press, are the primary human rights concerns in Malaysia. In late 1987, the detention without trial of 106 persons under the Internal Security Act (ISA) became a major focus of attention. By June 1989, all those detainees had been released and restrictions on their movements and activities rescinded. Amendments to the ISA enacted by Parliament that same month, however, further restrict the judiciary's power to review detentions under the ISA, the Dangerous Drugs Act, and the Emergency Ordinance.

Restrictions on the independence of the Malaysian judiciary remain a key area of concern. Many legal and other observers see evidence that when hearing cases with political ramifications, the courts are increasingly reluctant to take positions which could be seen by the executive branch as challenging executive authority.

RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Section 1 Respect for the Integrity of the Person, Including Freedom from:

a. Political and Other Extrajudicial Killing

There were no reports of political or other extrajudicial killings by the Government or by any other political organization.

b. Disappearance

There was no evidence of abduction, secret arrests, or clandestine detention attributable to the Government or to nongovernmental or opposition forces. There have been reports that, in a number of cases, security authorities waited days after a detention before informing the detainee's family.

c. Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Allegations of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment are rare, although several Malaysian citizens who were detained by the Government in October 1987 claim that they were mistreated by security authorities, especially during the initial stage of their detention. Their allegations included charges of sleep deprivation, threats and verbal abuse, and, in at least one case, beating. After their release from ISA detention, some former detainees stated that while there was no torture as such, treatment of detainees by the authorities varied, with some receiving harsher treatment than others.

d. Arbitrary Arrest, Detention, or Exile

The Government can detain suspects without benefit of judicial review under three laws: the 1960 Internal Security Act (ISA), the Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance of 1969, and the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1985.

The 1960 ISA, patterned after legislation instituted by the British colonial administration during the Communist insurgency of the 1950's, is aimed at controlling internal subversion. It empowers the police to hold for up to 60 days any person who may act "in a manner prejudicial to the security of Malaysia." Further detention (in renewable 2-year segments) must be authorized by the Minister of Home Affairs. The Minister must inform detainees of the charges against them and give them the opportunity to protest those charges to an advisory board. The advisory board reviews each case at least every 6 months. Advisory board decisions and recommendations are not, however, binding on the Minister, are never publicized, and are often not shown to the detainee. A number of the ISA detainees have refused to participate in the review process under these circumstances.

The Malaysian Government does not publish statistics or make regular public statements on ISA detentions. Authoritative information on the number of detainees is not available. In March 1989, however, the Deputy Home Affairs Minister told Parliament that 70 persons were under ISA detention at that time. Prior to the ISA detentions of October 1987, the number of long-term ISA detainees had dropped from nearly 500 in 1981 to about 25. In October and November 1987, however, Malaysian authorities, citing a danger of serious racial strife, detained another 106 persons, including government and opposition members of Parliament, social critics, academics, environmentalists, and religious activists. However, none were charged in court for any unlawful activity. By June 1989, all of these detainees had been released and restrictions on their movements rescinded. In 1988 the Government detained 11 Malaysians from Sarawak under the ISA; all were released by July 1989. Twenty-three from two northern states also were arrested in 1988 under the ISA as arson suspects. A spokesman for the opposition Islamic Party

of Malaysia announced that several of those arrested were members of that party. The spokesman said the party would investigate to determine whether the arrests were political, without specifying when the determination would be made. Human rights observers claim that the detentions were unwarranted because the defendants could have been arrested and tried under criminal statutes proscribing arson.

In March 1988 the High Court ordered the release of a prominent lawyer and opposition leader detained under the ISA, on the grounds that his arrest was unlawful. Eight hours after his release he was rearrested under a new ISA detention order. In July 1988 and June 1989, Parliament amended the ISA to place additional limitations on judicial review of detentions. The 1988 amendments validate detention orders regardless of textual inaccuracies in place or fact, while the 1989 legislation restricts judicial review of government detention orders to procedural matters only. The Government defended the amendments by stating that court decisions should not be permitted to replace executive decisionmaking in national security matters. Opposition leaders and the Bar Council publicly protested the 1989 ISA amendments as a negation of the rule of law.

The Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance of 1969 stemmed from that year's intercommunal riots. The State of Emergency declared at that time has not been rescinded, although Parliament regained its legislative power in 1971. The Emergency Ordinance gives the Government the power to detain anyone "in the interests of the public safety or the defense of Malaysia." As under the ISA, detainees must be informed of the charges against them, and they can appeal to an advisory board. Since 1985 the Emergency Ordinance has been used in some serious criminal cases not related to narcotics.

The Dangerous Drugs (Special Preventive Measures) Act of 1985 was enacted by Parliament to give the Government specific power to detain suspected drug traffickers. Suspects can be held under this law for successive 2-year periods with periodic review by an advisory board. Unlike the ISA and Emergency Ordinance, in the case of the Dangerous Drugs Act the opinion of the advisory board is binding on the Minister. As of June 1989, there were about 1,200 drug suspects in detention under this statute. As with the other two security statutes, the Dangerous Drugs Act was amended in 1988 to validate detention orders with certain defects and, in 1989, to prohibit legal challenges to detention orders. Legal observers have voiced the same strong concerns about these amendments.

With regard to forced or compulsory labor, see Section 6.c.

e. Denial of Fair Public Trial

The right to a fair trial is seriously restricted in security-related matters where the ISA is invoked. Ordinary civil and criminal cases, and some security-related cases, are tried under a fair and open judicial system derived from British jurisprudence. Charges must be levied against a defendant within 24 hours of arrest, and police must decide within 14 days whether to bring the case to court. Defendants have the right to counsel, and lawyers are able to represent clients without penalty to themselves. Bail is available, and strict rules of evidence apply in court. Defendants may appeal lower court decisions to the federal courts and, in

criminal cases, may also appeal for clemency to the King or local state rulers, as appropriate.

Persons arrested and charged for firearms violations are normally charged under provisions of the Internal Security Act which carry a mandatory death sentence upon conviction. Other security-related crimes, whether or not capital crimes, can be tried under special procedures contained in the Essential (Security Cases) Regulations of 1975. The accused is allowed counsel but sometimes does not receive a statement of the evidence prior to the trial which is by a single judge without a jury; and witnesses may be examined in the absence of the accused. Admissible evidence includes hearsay and secondary evidence, testimony of children and spouses, self-incriminating statements to police, and information from seized records or communications. If the accused is found guilty, the judge must impose the maximum penalty. According to local legal sources, these special trial provisions are rarely, if ever, used.

The Malaysian judiciary has traditionally been regarded by the public and the legal community as committed to the rule of law. The judicial system has exhibited over the years an unusual degree of independence, not hesitating to rule against the Government in criminal, civil, or occasionally even major cases with political ramifications. An example of the latter was the High Court ruling in February 1988 that the dominant party in the Government coalition was illegally constituted.

However, in 1988 Parliament amended the Malaysian Constitution to delete the clause vesting judicial power in the courts and substitute a clause stating that the jurisdiction and power of the courts are "conferred by or under Federal law." Although the practical ramifications of this amendment remain unclear, some members of the legal community charge that it strips the judiciary of its constitutional basis of authority, making it wholly dependent upon specific legislation passed by Parliament.

In another development in 1988 affecting the judiciary, the Lord President of the Supreme Court was dismissed by the King on August 8 following the recommendation of a tribunal which heard the Government's charges against him. The charges included bias and prejudice in speeches critical of the Government and writing a letter to Malaysia's King raising objections to the Prime Minister's criticism of the judiciary, thereby creating misunderstanding between the Prime Minister and the hereditary rulers. Five Supreme Court Justices were suspended for their actions related to the case. A second tribunal appointed by the King ordered the immediate reinstatement of three of the Justices in October 1988, while the other two were dismissed from office. Most nongovernment observers believe the purpose of the dismissals was specifically to strengthen the Prime Minister's control of the judiciary.

The case against the previous Lord President continued to have ramifications in 1989. In March 1989, the Malaysian Bar Council filed a contempt of court motion against the current Lord President for his actions related to the dismissal of the previous Lord President. In April the Supreme Court rejected the Bar Council's contempt motion, and then in June agreed to consider a counter motion filed against the Bar Council Secretary by the Attorney General. The Government's contempt motion has not yet been heard. The Supreme Court's hand'ing

of the Bar Council's motion is cited by legal observers as evidence that the 1988 confrontation between the judiciary and the executive branches is causing reluctance by the courts to take positions in politically sensitive cases challenging the Government.

f. Arbitrary Interference with Privacy, Family, Home, or Correspondence

These rights are, generally, protected by law. Under the security legislation described above, however, the police may enter and search without warrant the homes of persons suspected of threatening national security and confiscate evidence. Under this provision, police have searched homes and offices, seized books and papers, and taken people into custody without a warrant.

Section 2 Respect for Civil Liberties, Including:

a. Freedom of Speech and Press

Despite constitutional provisions for freedom of speech and press, there are some important limitations. For example, the Constitution provides that freedom of speech can be restricted by legislation "in the interest of security... (or) public order." Thus the Sedition Act Amendments of 1970 prohibit public comment on "sensitive" issues such as citizenship rights for non-Malays and the special position of Malays in society. Since 1970, however, the Government has brought only a few cases under the Sedition Act, and in the most recent incident in 1986 the defendant, the President of the Bar Council, was acquitted.

Press freedom is subject to important limitations under the Printing Presses and Publications Act of 1984, under which domestic and foreign publications must apply annually to the Government for a permit. In December 1987, Parliament amended this Act to make the publication of "malicious news" a punishable offense, to expand the Government's power to ban publications, and to prohibit court challenges to suspension or revocation of publication permits. An additional inhibiting factor is that the Government or the business arms of the leading political parties in the ruling coalition own almost all the major newspapers as well as all the radio and television stations.

At the time of the ISA detentions in October 1987, the Government revoked the publication permits of three newspapers. Although all three newspapers resumed publication in March 1988, the revocations and the legislative amendments described above have resulted in significant self-censorship by journalists and editors of the daily newspapers. Nevertheless, opposition parties, social action groups, and a number of private publications regularly provide detailed coverage of opposition political activities and print viewpoints strongly critical of the ruling coalition and its policies. A wide range of information is available to the Malaysian public in newspapers and magazines published in all of the country's four major languages, and major international and regional news publications circulate freely.

b. Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association

The Constitution provides for the rights of freedom of peaceful assembly and association, but there are significant

restrictions. Those rights can be limited in the interest of security and public order, and the 1967 Police Act requires police permits for all public assemblies. In the aftermath of the intercommunal riots in 1969, the Government banned political rallies altogether. While the ban on political rallies has not been formally rescinded, both Government and opposition parties have been able to hold what they refer to as "discussion sessions" for electioneering during political campaigns. In the eight national and state special elections since August 1988, government and opposition candidates campaigned openly and with minimal police interference despite the existence of the Police Act and other restrictions; there were no public complaints concerning the enforcement of the Police Act. Some opposition politicians complained privately, however, that police issuance of permits for campaign events has not been as timely as they would have liked.

Other statutes limit the right of association, such as the Societies Act of 1966, under which the Government can refuse registration to organizations which comment unfavorably on political or public issues. The threat of deregistration under the Societies Act tends to inhibit political activism by public or special interest organizations, but it does not suppress such activity entirely. Another law affecting freedom of association is the Universities and University Colleges Act, which mandates government approval for student associations and prohibits such associations from engaging in political activity. In November 1988, police arrested 11 persons in Lake Garden Park who were participating in a peaceful candlelight protest against the detentions that took place in late 1987. Charged with illegal assembly under the Police Act, the charges were later dropped.

For a discussion of freedom of association as it applies to labor unions, see Section 6.a.

c. Freedom of Religion

The official religion of Malaysia is Islam, and ethnic Malays are legally bound in some civil matters, e.g., family relations and diet, by Islamic religious laws administered by state authorities. An Islamic religious establishment is supported with government funds, and it is official policy to "infuse Islamic values" into the administration of Malaysia. However, the Constitution provides for freedom of religion, and the Government has refused to accede to pressures for the imposition of Islamic religious law beyond the Muslim community. Religious minorities, which include large Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh, and Christian communities, practice their faith with minimal interference by the Government.

There are persistent allegations, however, that some state governments are slow in approving building permits for non-Muslim places of worship. The Government has limited the circulation of a popular translation of the Bible in Bahasa Malaysia, and some states restrict the use of Christian terms in Bahasa Malaysia. Conversion to religions other than Islam is permitted but not encouraged; proselytizing of Muslims is, and has long been, proscribed by law in some states and strongly discouraged in other parts of the country. Government attitudes on religious questions were evident in the October 1987 ISA detentions when several Muslim and Christian teachers and activists were detained.

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MALAYSIA

In a development affecting the right of parents to teach religion to their children, the state of Selangor passed a bill in August 1989 which allows minors to convert to Islam without parental approval. Although this legislation has yet to be implemented and could be overturned at a later date, its passage in the Selangor State Assembly has caused some consternation among Malaysia's non-Muslim minorities.

d. Freedom of Movement Within the Country, Foreign Travel, Emigration, and Repatriation

The Government does not generally restrict the right of individuals to travel within the country and live and work where they please, but it did place significant restrictions on the movement and activities of some ISA detainees after their release from detention. The restrictions on all former October 1987 ISA detainees were rescinded by June 1989. There are also no government restrictions on emigration. Since there are no known Malaysian refugees in other countries, there is no problem of repatriation. There have been some cases of Malaysian citizens being denied passports on security grounds, but Malaysians are generally free to travel abroad. There are restrictions on travel by Malaysians to Israel, South Africa, Cuba, China, Vietnam, and North Korea.

Malaysia has provided first asylum to more than 250,000 Vietnamese refugees since 1975. It has cooperated closely with international organizations and resettlement countries in facilitating the eventual movement of the refugees to third countries.

In June 1989, Malaysia chaired the second International Conference on Indochinese Refugees (ICIR). At the Conference, the resettlement countries and the countries of first asylum agreed to institute a comprehensive plan of action for granting asylum and resettlement to Indochinese asylum seekers. Boat people arriving in Malaysia after March 14, 1989 would be screened; only those determined to be genuine refugees would be eligible for first asylum and resettlement. Malaysia began to screen boat people on August 28. No determinations regarding refugee status had been made as of mid-November.

The yearly arrival rate for Vietnamese boat people to Malaysia remained high in comparison to the mid-80's: about 17,000 arrived during the year ending September 30, 1989. Resettlement did not keep pace with arrivals, and the camp population grew to 21,000, resulting in severe overcrowding at the principal camp of Pulau Bidong and concerns among relief workers for the asylum seekers' health. Domestic opposition to the Vietnamese presence prevented the expansion of camp facilities. The Government did not follow through on its 1988 announcement that it would close Pulau Bidong within the year.

Despite the commitments which it made at the ICIR, the Government began intermittently to deny first asylum to boat people beginning in late May, claiming it could not accept new boat arrivals indefinitely without some assurance all would eventually be removed from Malaysia. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), a total of 2,470 persons had been pushed off through the end of October 1989. In most cases the Malaysians repaired and reprovisioned the boats before returning them to sea. All such boats reaching Indonesia have been permitted to land. Nevertheless, one death reportedly occurred when a boat being towed to sea

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overturned, and four persons (including a pregnant woman) died of dehydration as a consequence of being pushed off.

Section 3 Respect for Political Rights: The Right of Citizens to Change Their Government

Malaysia's parliamentary system is based on the British model. The Prime Minister and Cabinet are responsible to Parliament, from which they are drawn. National parliamentary elections, which the Constitution requires at least every 5 years, have been held regularly since independence in 1957 and have included opposition candidates actively contesting parliamentary seats. In addition, there are regular state and local multiparty elections. Most observers consider Malaysian elections to be generally free and fair, with votes cast secretly and recorded accurately. Opposition candidates won several hotly contested byelections in August 1988 and June 1989. Nevertheless, in several byelections in the last year, there were allegations that government supporters attempted to intimidate voters.

Through the United Malays National Organization (UMNO), Malays dominate the ruling National Front coalition of ethnic-based parties which has controlled Parliament since independence. Non-Malays fill a number of cabinet posts. In August 1986, the National Front won 148 of the 177 seats in the House of Representatives. Although the opposition regularly criticizes government policies within and outside Parliament, government views generally prevail. Since 1957 there has been a peaceful transfer of power in the office of Prime Minister three times.

Opposition parties, such as the Islamic Party of Malaysia (PAS), have occasionally gained control of state governments. Non-Malay parties have also controlled state governments; for example, the ruling party in the important state of Penang is largely Chinese-based, and in Sabah a predominantly Christian party is currently in power.

A new Malay political party called Semangat 46 (Spirit of 46) was registered in July 1989. This party is dominated by former UMNO leaders who challenged Prime Minister Mahathir for the UMNO leadership in 1987 and lost. There has also been some movement toward an opposition coalition led by Semangat 46 to challenge the ruling coalition in the next general election which must be held before October 1991. The new party and the informal coalition have actively campaigned in a series of national and state byelections since August 1988, winning twice and losing the other six times.

Eleven Members of Parliament, 10 from opposition parties and 1 from the government coalition, were included among the persons detained in October and November 1987. After their release, all regained their parliamentary seats and party leadership positions. Opposition leader and former detainee Lim Kit Siang continues to criticize government policy and has also directly challenged the Government in parliamentary sessions since his release.

Section 4 Governmental Attitude Regarding International and Nongovernmental Investigation of Alleged Violations of Human Rights

The Government rejects criticism of its human rights record by international human rights organizations and foreign governments. Prime Minister Mahathir, in a speech at the

MALAYSIA

Non-Aligned Movement summit in September 1989, stated that developing countries cannot practice the Western liberal "brand of democracy and human rights" to the detriment of meeting basic human needs, such as food, shelter, and schools. Malaysian officials criticize local groups for "collaborating" with international human rights organizations in their studies of the human rights situation. Nevertheless, representatives of international human rights organizations have visited and traveled in Malaysia and have been able to meet with some relevant government officials. In 1989 representatives of the Committee on Human Rights of the New York City bar met with the Attorney General and other government officials. In 1988 the Government permitted delegations from the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Human Rights Commission of the International Parliamentary Union to meet with ISA detainees as well as with government officials. Foreign government officials have met in Malaysia with their Malaysian counterparts to discuss human rights.

In August 1989, a group of prominent Malaysians, including two former prime ministers, applied to the Registrar of Societies to establish a national human rights society. The Registrar had not by year's end ruled on the application, although in December 1988 the Deputy Prime Minister announced that the Government would not object. In addition, a number of organizations, including the Bar Council and various public interest groups, devote some time to human rights activities. The Government tolerates their activities but rarely responds to their inquiries or occasional press statements. The Government has not acceded to any of the international covenants on human rights, generally maintaining that such issues are internal matters.

Section 5 Discrimination Based on Race, Sex, Religion, Language, or Social Status

The Government implements on an extensive scale programs designed to boost the economic position of the ethnic Malay majority which remains poorer, on average, than other Malaysians despite its political dominance. These Government programs and policies limit, in varying degrees, opportunities for non-Malays in higher education, government employment, business permits and licenses, and ownership of new homesteads.

The question of the rights of indigenous peoples in Malaysia received increasing attention in 1989. The focus of this attention has been the impact of logging on the indigenous peoples in the East Malaysian state of Sarawak. Between November 1988 and January 1989, 128 members of the semi-nomadic Penan group in Sarawak were arrested and charged with illegally blockading logging roads and bridges. Another 117 Penans were arrested under the State Forestry Ordinance in September for similarly blockading logging roads. While the Penan demonstrators have not yet been brought to trial, the prosecution dropped similar charges against another indigenous group--42 Kayans--in April.

There are no laws or regulations restricting the political and economic rights of women. The position of women in society is conditioned by the cultural and religious traditions of the country's major ethnic groups. With a general resurgence of Islamic piety among Malays, many Malay women have in recent years tended toward close conformity with Koranic stipulations on women's roles. Women's groups are active both within the

governmental and private sectors. Two important umbrella organizations for women's rights are the National Advisory Council for the Integration of Women in Development in the Prime Minister's Department and the National Council of Women's Organizations.

Violence against women, including wife beating, has resulted in a number of steps to deal with the problem. According to government statistics, reported domestic violence cases increased from 279 in 1982 to 900 in 1988. There are currently no specific laws on domestic violence. Cases of wife beating or child abuse are tried under normal assault provisions of the Criminal Code, which carry penalties of 3 months to 1 year in prison and/or fines up to $750. A women's aid organization runs shelters for battered wives, and several women's groups led a succesful effort in April to toughen the laws against rape, mandating jail sentences of at least 5 years (maximum of 20 years) and allowing the imposition of fines and/or whipping. Women's rights organizations also began promoting new legislation to curb domestic violence against women and children; an interagency group coordinated by the Welfare ministry was formed to draft the legislation.

Section 6 Worker Rights

a. The Right of Association

The Trade Unions Act of 1959 and the Industrial Relations Act of 1967 govern the right of workers to engage in trade union activity. Unions may organize workplaces, bargain collectively with an employer, form federations, and join international organizations. The Industrial Relations Act specifically prohibits any person from interfering with, restraining, or coercing a worker in the exercise of the right to form or participate in the lawful activities of a trade union.

The Trade Unions Act, which is administered by the Director General of Trade Unions (formerly the Registrar of Trade Unions), sets rules for the organization of unions, their recognition at the workplace, the content of their constitutions, election of their officers, and their financial reporting requirements. The Act's definition of a trade union restricts it to representing workers in a "particular trade, occupation, or industry or within any similar trades, occupations, or industries," contrary to guidelines of the Committee on Freedom of Association of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

The Director General of Trade Unions may refuse to register a trade union on a variety of grounds. He also has the power, under certain circumstances, to withdraw the registration of a trade union. A trade union for which registration has been refused, withdrawn or canceled is considered an unlawful association.

Malaysia's electronic components industry, dominated by American and Japanese firms, has been the focus of unsuccessful union organizing efforts since the late 1970's. The Government has used its various powers to prevent the formation of a union in the industry other than strictly "in house" unions. In August 1989, the Director General of Trade Unions refused to register the National Electronics Workers Union on the grounds that it did not meet the definition of a "trade union" in the Trade Unions Act because its members work

in the electrical and electronics industries, which the Labor Minister has determined are different industries. Union leaders have stated that they seek to represent only workers in the elctronics industry. The Government has been repeatedly criticized by the ILO for continued failure to comply with ILO Convention 98 (right to organize and to bargain collectively).

Some critics of the Government's policy toward labor unions, notably the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) and Asia Watch, believe the arrest of V. David under the ISA in the government crackdown late in 1987 (see Section 1.d. above) demonstrated labor leaders' vulnerability to government pressures, which, critics assert, inhibit their carrying out legitimate trade union activities. Mr. David has declared publicly that questioning during his detention related only peripherally to his role in the Malaysian Trades Union Congress (MTUC) and the Transport Workers' Union (TWU). He continues as MTUC Secretary General, campaigned successfully for reelection to that position in December 1988, and has been allowed to travel abroad to trade union meetings.

Federations of trade unions may cover only a single trade or industry or similar trades or industries. The only labor federations currently registered are one for public servants, one for teachers, and one for state-based textile and garment workers' unions. The MTUC, the main labor body, is registered as a society under the Societies Act (rather than the Trade Unions Act). Previous MTUC efforts to register as a trade union federation under the Trade Unions Act were turned down because of its broad membership. In November 1988, however, Parliament approved legislation granting the MTUC the status and rights enjoyed by Malaysian trade unions, although it remains a society.

As of December 1988, there were 392 individual unions in Malaysia with over 616,626 members (10.4 percent of total employment).

Unions are independent both of the Government and of the political parties. While unions are not permitted to engage in political activity, individual trade union leaders have served in Parliament (V. David, the MTUC Secretary General, is currently a Member of Parliament for an opposition party) and individual union members belong to political parties. Malaysian trade unions are free to associate with the appropriate international trade secretariats, and a number of Malaysian labor leaders play major roles in international labor affairs. The MTUC is affiliated with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU). The Secretary General of the National Union of Plantation Workers is President of the ICFTU, and the MTUC Secretary General has actively participated in the ILO governing body.

While strikes are legal and do occasionally occur, critics claim that this right in practice is severely restricted. The Industrial Relations Act of 1967 requires the parties to notify the Ministry of Labor that a dispute exists before any industrial action may be taken. If government conciliation fails to achieve a settlement, the Minister has the power to refer the dispute to the Industrial Court, which effectively becomes compulsory arbitration. A strike is prohibited while the dispute is before the Industrial Court, and an award made by the Industrial Court cannot be appealed. Industrial Court

awards are the exception rather than the rule, ho er, representing only about 18.5 percent of all colle .ve agreements referred to the Industrial Court in 19 . The remaining agreements were reached through bargain g between management and labor.

b. The Right to Organize and Bargain Collectively

Collective bargaining is the norm in Malaysian industries where workers are organized. Malaysia's system of conciliation and arbitration seeks to promote negotiation and settlement of issues without strikes.

In a complaint to the ILO, the MTUC alleged that the 1980 amendments contain prohibitive and oppressive antiunion provisions which erode the basic rights of workers, restrict union activities, and result in government and employer interference in the internal administration of unions. In 1983 the ILO urged the Malaysian Government to amend these laws further to bring them into conformity with the ILO Convention on the right to organize and to bargain collectively. Despite subsequent amendments, the MTUC still believes the labor law to be deficient by ILO standards. Many union leaders also believe that creation of the Industrial Court to handle industrial disputes further weakened their collective bargaining rights.

Labor standards in free trade zones are the same as those in the rest of Malaysia. Workers at many companies located in the free trade zones are unionized, especially in the textile and electrical products plants. Enterprises granted "pioneer" status (whether or not located in a free trade zone) are protected from union demands for terms of employment exceeding those specified in the Employment Act of 1955 during the period of their pioneer status (normally 5 years). The restriction does not apply to wages or benefits not covered by the Employment Act (see Section 6.e. below).

c. Prohibition of Forced or Compulsory Labor

Malaysia is a party to ILO Convention 105 prohibiting forced or compulsory labor and it has effective legal sanctions against such abuses. The ILO has criticized Malaysia for requiring prisoners and ISA detainees to work. Malaysia defends the practice as part of its prisoner rehabilitation program.

d. Minimum Age for Employment of Children

Employment of children is covered by the Children and Young Persons (Employment) Act of 1966, which stipulates that no child under the age of 14 may be engaged in any employment except light work in a family enterprise, in public entertainment, work performed for the Government in a school or training institution, or employment as an approved apprentice. It is illegal for children to work more than 6 hours per day, more than 6 days per week, or at night. The law is effectively enforced through periodic inspections by the Ministry of Labor.

e. Acceptable Conditions of Work

Malaysian wages are relatively high for its level of industrialization and higher than in all neighboring countries except Singapore. The Employment Act of 1955 sets working

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hours not to exceed 8 hours per day or 44 hours per week (5 1/2 days), sets overtime rates for hours in excess of those, and mandates public holidays, annual leave, sick leave, and maternity allowances for workers. Most such provisions are at least on a par with standards in industrialized countries. Minimum standards of occupational health and safety are set by law and enforced by a unit of the Ministry of Labor. Severance benefits are provided under the Employment (Termination and Lay-off Benefits) Regulations of 1980. The Employees Provident Fund (EPF) Ordinance of 1951 requires employers and employees to contribute to a fully funded retirement program. Some 90 percent of workers are covered by either the EPF or the Government's own pension plan for public servants. The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1952, and the Social Security Act provide disability and workman's compensation benefits.

There is no national minimum wage legislation, but certain classes of workers are covered by minimum wage laws: retail clerks, hotel and restaurant employees, cinema workers, and a few others, totaling approximately 140,000 workers. By local standards, and taking into account various worker benefits received by most workers, Malaysian wages provide a decent standard of living for workers and their families. The effective minimum wage for unskilled labor in the urban areas is about $90 per month. Plantation work is increasingly being done by contract workers, including numerous illegal immigrants from Indonesia, in part due to a shortage of Malaysians interested in such work. Working conditions for contract workers often are significantly below those of direct hire plantation workers, many of whom belong to the National Union of Plantation Workers. Additionally, many of the immigrant workers, particularly the illegal ones, may not have access to Malaysia's system of labor adjudication. In 1989 the Malaysian Government, at least in part to prevent the exploitation of these workers, moved to legalize large numbers of illegal immigrant workers, granting 290,000 work passes to Indonesian plantation workers in August.

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COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

Requirements for United Nations peace-keeping operations

Report of the Secretary-General

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report has been prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 44/49 of 8 December 1989, by which, in paragraph 2, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General "to provide Member States with the relevant information with respect to the requirements for United Nations peace-keeping operations of personnel, material and technical resources and services ...". In paragraph 4 of the same resolution, the Secretary-General was requested "to undertake a study to identify those tasks and services which could be performed by civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations". That study will be made available in a separate report, also in response to the request in paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 44/192 A of 21 December 1989. Additional reports may also be prepared following the analysis of replies to the questionnaire to be sent to Member States, as also foreseen in paragraph 2 of resolution 44/49.

2. The present report accordingly is concerned with military personnel and with the material and technical resources and services required for such personnel (which may also, of course, be required by civilian personnel serving in peace-keeping operations).

3. Military personnel are provided by Member States to United Nations peace-keeping operations in three ways:

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* A/45/50.

(a) They are appointed by the Secretary-General as staff members. Most often, they are appointed as staff members to serve as Chief of Mission (either as Force Commander or Chief Military Observer), but such personnel may also be appointed as staff members to provide, for limited periods, certain specialized technical skills not readily available in the Secretariat, in such areas as logistics planning (see para. 6 below);

(b) They are provided by Member States through a type of arrangement that may be described as a non-reimbursable loan (usually, individual commissioned officers who serve as military observers (UNMOs) (see paras. 7-10 below));

(c) They are provided through a type of arrangement under which the United Nations, in effect, subcontracts with a Member State to provide a group or category of military personnel (infantry battalions or other formed units that provide specialized services of an operational or support nature) (see paras. 11-20 below).

4. The personnel, material and technical resources required for each of these categories are described in the following sections. A further section describes the services which they require.

5. The Secretary-General has overall responsibility for the conduct of a peace-keeping operation, under the authority given to him by the Security Council when the operation is established. The Secretary-General therefore has the same ultimate authority over the military component of a peace-keeping operation (except in matters of discipline, which remain the responsibility of the troop-contributing countries) that he has over its civilian component. He exercises that authority through a chain of command, the most senior official of which, in the mission area, is normally the Chief of Mission as defined above. The Chief of Mission implements the mandate of the operation utilizing, inter alia, the national units provided by Member States.

II. MILITARY PERSONNEL APPOINTED AS STAFF MEMBERS

6. As indicated in paragraph 3, military personnel may be appointed by the Secretary-General as staff members under the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules of the United Nations. Staff members are subject to the authority of the Secretary-General and are responsible to him in the exercise of their functions. Most often this arrangement is used for the appointment of Chiefs of Mission (Force Commanders or Chief Military Observers). In addition, in order to meet certain areas of technical expertise required during the initial deployment or final redeployment phase of an operation, the Secretary-General sometimes asks the Governments of Member States to make available specialist military personnel whom he may appoint as staff members for a limited period. This may be the case for specialists in such areas as logistics planning, air movements, sea movements and movement control to assist the Secretariat in planning and executing major deployment or redeployment tasks.

III. MILITARY OBSERVERS

7. Military observers (UNMOs) are most commonly used to monitor or verify that the parties to a conflict are complying with commitments which they have entered into, for example, to observe a cease-fire, to limit force levels in a given area, to withdraw their troops from designated areas or to demobilize forces under their control. Monitoring and verification involve not only observing and reporting, but also persuading the parties to honour their commitments, for example, by restoring the status quo after violation of a cease-fire. UNMOs also perform many other functions, including maintaining a United Nations presence, observing a situation and reporting thereon and conducting liaison with the parties involved.

8. In some cases UNMOs serve in a Military Observer Group, which consists only of UNMOs and whose commander is usually designated Chief Military Observer. In other cases they form part of, or are attached to, a peace-keeping force, consisting of one or more infantry battalions, with appropriate military support units, and serve under the operational control of the Force Commander. UNMOs are normally unarmed. Most UNMOs hold the rank of Captain or Major, with a few senior positions at the Lieutenant-Colonel or Colonel level. They need to be physically fit, as many of them operate in testing and uncomfortable conditions and work long hours. An army background is usually the most appropriate, but officers from other services are sometimes required and none is excluded. The most important attributes of a UNMO are keen eyes and ears, relevant military experience, political judgement, discretion, tact, linguistic skills and the ability to get on with people of other nationalities.

9. Although the mandates of United Nations peace-keeping operations are sometimes approved for six-month periods, a UNMO's normal tour of duty with the United Nations is one year, subject to the duration of the specific mandate. Extensions beyond one year are sometimes agreed if that is the wish of the officer and Government concerned. The United Nations pays a UNMO's travel expenses to and from and within the mission area, together with a daily subsistence allowance to cover local living costs. A UNMO's basic salary remains the responsibility of the contributing Government. Documentation providing full details of these and related administrative arrangements is made available by the United Nations Secretariat to Member States when they are requested to make UNMOs available.

10. UNMOs are expected to wear their national military uniforms, supplemented by United Nations uniform accoutrements, while serving in a peace-keeping operation. In addition to a normal personal kit, UNMOs are asked to arrive in the mission area with the items listed in annex I. Other material and technical resources required by UNMOs for the performance of their duties are provided by the United Nations. These include vehicles, communications equipment, optical devices, generators, field accommodation and furniture, and office equipment. Those items are not generically different from those required for infantry battalions (see annex II).

IV. INFANTRY BATTALIONS

11. Infantry battalions are most often used in United Nations peace-keeping operations to maintain military control of a defined area, for example, a buffer zone, by denying armed or uniformed personnel access to it and by ensuring that it is not used for war-like purposes of any kind. That is achieved by the establishment of observation posts and check-points and by constant patrolling on foot and by vehicle. In other cases, infantry units are required to guard specific locations or vital installations, for example, United Nations premises or armouries containing the arms and military equipment of demobilized units, or to promote a sense of security in troubled areas by maintaining a visible United Nations presence, which can deter aggressive behaviour and help the civilian population in a variety of ways.

12. Infantry battalions normally form the main element in a peace-keeping force, but infantry personnel are sometimes temporarily attached to an observer group in order to perform some specific function for which armed personnel are necessary.

13. An infantry battalion contributed to a United Nations peace-keeping operation is lightly armed and is authorized to use its weapons only in self-defence, though this is understood to include resistance to attempts by forceful means to prevent it from discharging its duties under the mandate given to it by the Security Council. Its armament normally includes the usual infantry battalion weapons, up to and including medium mortars and heavy machine-guns. In situations where the security of United Nations personnel is judged to be at risk, battalions are normally equipped with armoured personnel carriers.

14. Each battalion should be reinforced to a level at which it can function as a self-sufficient line unit capable of carrying out independently any operational tasks assigned to it. In other words the unit must be able to support itself both administratively and logistically, to the greatest extent possible, taking into account the absence of higher echelons and established support structures on which infantry battalions can rely, especially in the initial stages of an operation. As a result, a battalion contributed to a United Nations peace-keeping operation is required to have a higher level of self-sufficiency than would be required at home, particularly in the areas of communications, supply and transport. The overriding need for adequate logistics support in those areas makes it very important that Member States which are considering the possibility of offering to contribute an infantry battalion to a United Nations operation should make sure that they will be able to meet these essential requirements. In particular, each battalion should be reinforced with detachments of brigade/regimental support elements to enable it to be self-sufficient for a minimum period of 60 days.

15. An infantry battalion normally contains the following elements:

(a) Battalion headquarters;

(b) At least three rifle companies;

(c) A headquarters company reinforced to provide second-line support, including some of the support normally provided at the brigade/regiment level, as follows:

(i) A maintenance platoon to carry out field repair of the battalion's vehicles and equipment, including generators and refrigerators;

(ii) An assault pioneers platoon with qualified engineers and tradesmen to carry out limited mine-clearing and demolition, to maintain electricity, water and sewerage systems, to erect and maintain field accommodation and to perform construction and other such tasks;

(iii) A medical unit with doctors, a dentist and qualified nurses and with the capability to provide emergency intensive care for a limited period;

(iv) A signals unit to provide and maintain the battalion's internal communications and to operate the United Nations-provided communications between battalion headquarters and force headquarters;

(v) A transport unit with sufficient vehicle capability to carry the battalion's personnel and to perform other specialized functions as required.

16. The minimum acceptable tour of duty for an infantry battalion is six months; where circumstances permit, there are operational and financial arguments in favour of longer tours, if that is acceptable to the contributing Government. Governments contributing infantry battalions are reimbursed at a standard rate, which is currently $950 per person per month for all ranks, plus a supplement of $280 per person per month for a limited number of specialists (up to 10 per cent of strength) and $70 per person per month for usage of personal clothing, gear and equipment, including personal weapons and ammunition. As with UNMOs, infantry battalion and specialist unit troops are expected to wear their national military uniform, supplemented by United Nations uniform accoutrements, while serving in a peace-keeping operation.

V. SPECIALIST UNITS

17. Military specialist units are required to perform a wide range of functions in United Nations peace-keeping operations. Some of those units perform an operational role, for example, conducting patrols by air or sea or dealing with mines and other explosive ordnance. Other units provide logistics or other second- and third-line support for the infantry battalions deployed, for example, supply and transport or vehicle repair and maintenance. Other possibilities are specialist military teams to facilitate major movements of personnel, material and supplies through an airport or seaport where adequate local facilities do not exist; field engineering units for the initial creation of camps and headquarters facilities in advance of the deployment of the main body of troops and civilian personnel in a new peace-keeping operation; and specialist signals units to provide communications for a new operation while the United Nations-operated communications system is being established.

18. As in the case of infantry battalions, each specialist unit needs a high degree of self-sufficiency in such areas as internal administration, accommodation, catering, generators, transport and internal communications and in the specialized functions which it is to perform (for instance, a transport unit should be deployed with all necessary vehicles, recovery trucks, fuel tankers, field workshops and spare parts). The personnel of specialist units are, as appropriate, lightly armed for purposes of self-defence.

19. The minimum acceptable tour of duty for a specialist unit is six months, but, because of the specialized nature of the tasks of such units, longer tours of duty are even more desirable than in the case of infantry battalions. Contributing Governments are reimbursed for the personnel and equipment of specialist units at the same rates as for infantry battalions (see paras. 16 and 24), except that the upper limit for the specialists' supplement is 25 per cent of strength in the case of logistics units.

20. In general, the Secretary-General has had much greater difficulty in obtaining specialist units from Member States than has been the case with UNMOs or infantry battalions. Indeed, the problem of finding Governments willing to contribute such units has often caused delays in the deployment of urgently required elements in peace-keeping operations. Member States are therefore invited, where possible, to identify and place suitable logistics and other specialist units on standby, and to advise the Secretary-General of their readiness to make those units available at short notice for United Nations peace-keeping operations.

VI. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL RESOURCES

21. It is difficult to be precise about the material and technical resources required by a particular infantry battalion, as those would have to be tailored to the location of the mission, the geography of the area, the climate, the scale of the operation and its mandate, as well as to the tasks to be performed by the unit. For a reinforced infantry battalion, as outlined in paragraph 11 above, the material and technical resources required would usually include the types of items listed in annex II. In cases where a troop-contributing country cannot provide all the equipment required to make its unit fully operational upon arrival, the shortfall is normally met by the United Nations, but could alternatively be filled by other Member States which were in a position to make the necessary resources available.

22. It is difficult to be more precise about the material and technical resources required by a particular specialist unit. In addition to the factors mentioned in paragraph 13 above, much depends on the size and structure of the peace-keeping operation in question and the number and type of other specialist units involved. For example, if the operation includes only one small specialist unit (for example, to operate a single fixed-wing aircraft), it would not normally be cost effective for the unit itself or the United Nations to provide its full accommodation and catering requirements. A more efficient arrangement would be for the United Nations to pay each member of the unit a mission subsistence allowance, thus enabling them to find their own accommodation and make their own catering arrangements.

23. Annex IV gives an indication of the material and technical resources which are required for each of the different specialist units listed in annex III. As indicated in paragraph 13 above, Member States which may be in a position to make these resources available to contingents of countries not similarly equipped can make a very useful contribution.

24. As regards the financial arrangements, current practice is for the value of all contingent-owned equipment (COE) and other supplies brought in at the request of the United Nations to be determined upon their arrival in and departure from the mission area. Reimbursement for COE is made to Governments as compensation for the usage of the equipment and is equivalent to the difference between the value of the equipment at the time it is brought in and the residual value when it is repatriated. Budgetary provision for COE reimbursement is made over a four-year period at rates of 30 per cent, 30 per cent, 20 per cent and 20 per cent successively. In cases where the full incoming value of COE is reimbursed to the contributing Government, the United Nations does not take title, as such equipment is expected to be repatriated by the Government. The residual value of the outgoing COE is therefore credited to the United Nations.

VII. SERVICES

25. A wide range of services is required by any United Nations peace-keeping operation. They vary greatly from operation to operation, depending on its type (a peace-keeping force or military observer group), its size, location and mandate. They can be broadly subdivided into services required in order to transport the personnel of the mission and their equipment to and from the mission area and the services required by the personnel once they are deployed in the mission area.

26. Air and sea transport services are required for deployment, rotation or redeployment tasks. These are obtained from commercial sources or from national Governments, at United Nations expense. On occasion they may also be provided by the Governments of Member States, as a voluntary contribution in kind.

27. As regards the services required by military personnel once they have been deployed to the mission area, many of these have already been described in the context of the operational, personnel and logistic support services which are often provided by specialist military units in peace-keeping operations (see paras. 17-20 above and annexes III and IV). In addition to the services described therein, they also include a range of services which are often provided by local civilian contractors, for example, tailoring, hairdressing, water supply, sewerage disposal, road haulage, cleaning services, laundry and dry-cleaning, supply of fresh rations, interpretation, translation and construction work. Services other than those provided by the military units themselves are acquired by the United Nations through different means, including local or international subcontracting.

28. The decision on which source to use for a particular service is taken in each case in the light of various factors, including the type and size of the mission, its operational requirements, the availability of services locally and relative costs. Some services are almost always provided by only one of the sources listed

above; for instance, laundry and dry-cleaning are almost always provided by local contractors and explosive ordnance disposal by specialist military personnel contributed by Governments. But most services can be provided from a variety of sources, depending on the factors referred to above. For instance, vehicle maintenance services are provided, in different missions, by each of the six sources listed in the preceding paragraph.

VIII. CONCLUSION

29. The information in this report is intended to provide a broad indication to Member States of the military personnel, resources and services required for United Nations peace-keeping operations. In accordance with paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 44/49, Member States are being invited, by means of a separate questionnaire based on the present report, to identify which of those resources they would be prepared to contribute. On the basis of the responses, an indicative registry of resources available will be established. It is hoped that this process will lead to greater efficiency and enhanced international co-operation in the utilization of resources for United Nations peace-keeping operations.

ANNEX I

Items UNMOs are required to possess on arrival in the mission area

A. General

Owing to the varied terrain and climate of locations in which United Nations peace-keeping operations are deployed, personal clothing and equipment requirements differ greatly, depending upon the area to which the observer is assigned. During a normal tour of duty, a UNMO may be assigned to different postings which cover the whole range of climatic and other conditions within the mission area. The observer should bear this in mind and be prepared for temperature changes ranging from below 0 degrees to 50 degrees C. according to the season and location of his duty station. A detailed guide to clothing and equipment is outlined below.

Uniform as per national scale of issue to include:

B. Winter clothing

1. Service dress
2. Combat dress
3. Rain gear/wet suit
4. Gloves
5. Combat boots
6. Boots (rubber)
7. Pull-overs
8. Parka or wind jackets
9. Woollen scarf

C. Summer clothing

1. Service dress
2. Working dress (khaki or green drill)

D. Miscellaneous items

1. Full web equipment with water bottle
2. Sleeping bag (with liner)
3. Sunglasses
4. Torch (battery-operated)
5. Binoculars
6. Compass
7. Nuclear biological chemical (NBC) suit (if required by the United Nations)
8. First-aid kit
9. Civilian clothing
10. Dress uniform (optional)
11. Steel helmet
12. Fragmentation jacket

ANNEX II

Material and technical resources required by a reinforced infantry battalion

A. Operational equipment

1. Weapons (personal and crewed)
2. Ammunition (first- and second-line holdings)
3. Signals equipment (Internal Battalion Net)
4. Armoured personnel carriers (APCs) (only if specifically requested by United Nations Headquarters)
5. Defence stores (sandbags, wire etc.)

B. Personal equipment

1. Uniform as per national scale of issue including:
   (a) Operational summer and winter uniforms
   (b) Wet-weather gear
   (c) Helmets and fragmentation jackets
2. Personal first-aid dressings

C. Logistical equipment (items)

1. Rations (sufficient for 60 days)
2. Transport:
   (a) Operational (i.e. Land Rovers)
   (b) Logistical (i.e. trucks, recovery trucks, mobile communications/workshops, water, fuel, cargo trucks/trailers, refrigerators, staff cars, buses)
3. Medical (fully stocked Regimental Aid Post (RAP), including dentistry)
4. Generators (diesel of varying KVA capabilities)
5. Special-purpose tools and equipment for vehicle and signal maintenance
6. Quartermaster's stores (complete)
7. Office equipment
8. Special equipment (water purification, fire fighting, observation, field kitchens, refrigeration, welfare/sports)

ANNEX III

Illustrative list of specialized military units which may be required in a United Nations peace-keeping operation to provide operational, personnel and logistic support

A. Operational support

1. Headquarters and signal company
2. Reconnaissance company
3. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and explosive ordnance reconnaissance (EOR) units
4. Pioneer unit(s)
5. Air support unit (fixed-wing and/or helicopter)
6. Naval patrol units (offshore and inshore)

B. Personnel support

1. Military Police unit
2. Field hospital
3. Specialized medical personnel
4. Postal and courier unit

C. Logistics support

1. Logistics unit (supply, rations, ordnance and possibly a catering unit to run central kitchen/bakery/butchery)
2. Transport unit
3. Transport-maintenance unit
4. Specialist repair unit
5. Field engineer unit
6. Movement control unit
7. Petrol and oil unit
8. Fire-fighting unit
9. Mobile laundry and bath unit

ANNEX IV

Material and technical resources required by specialized military units in support of a United Nations Peace-Keeping Operation

A. Operational support units

1. Signals unit

This unit would normally operate and maintain the communications centre at the Force headquarters, handling all within-area signals traffic to and from battalions and all logistic-type units and interfacing with the United Nations-operated communications structure working on the global link or external communications traffic. The extent to which the signals unit would need quantities of technical staff and repair and maintenance workshop capability would depend on the scale of unit-owned, or United Nations-owned, military pattern communications equipment under their control.

Usually the United Nations civilian communications staff provide and maintain (but do not operate) the equipment for all links from battalion or logistics unit locations to Force headquarters. However, a troop-contributing country is sometimes asked to cover this function and possibly help with the installation of the United Nations systems, either on a short-term or a continuing basis. Such a signals unit should be deployed fully equipped with all radio, microwave, teletype, cipher, telephone and switchboard equipment and the necessary technician and operating personnel and repair and maintenance materials, spares and equipment, including test equipment, antennas and ancilliary gear.

2. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and explosive ordnance reconnaissance (EOR) units

The specialist personnel of any EOD unit need to be equipped/provided with the full range of detection, handling and disposal equipment and materials and tools commensurate with the threats with which they may be confronted. Such equipment could include remote-controlled mechanical robots equipped with video or x-ray camera equipment, and a range of handling/manipulating/recovery/destruction capability, as well as protective clothing, electronic- and mechanical-detection devices, communications equipment, armoured and regular transportation resources.

The personnel of EOR units would be trained in search techniques on how to locate Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), bombs, mines etc.

3. Reconnaissance company

In some peace-keeping operations there may be a requirement for a unit with high mobility, armoured protection but limited fire power. Very often such a unit will operate as, or as a portion of, the force reserve. A maximum company strength sub-unit is envisaged equipped with light Reconnaissance vehicles.

4. Pioneer unit

A pioneer unit in this context is essentially a separate construction unit. It should be composed of a mix of skilled tradesmen (e.g. carpenters, electricians, plumbers, masons, welders, painters) and semi-skilled labourers, in order that it can undertake straightforward construction-type tasks, such as assembling and erecting prefabricated accommodation structures of all types (e.g. basic shells, kitchen units, ablution units, freezer/refrigeration units, steel framed/poly-vinyl covered open space structures, tents), dismantling and moving accommodation structures, building simple structures of different types, building bunkers, observation posts, re-inforced firing positions, perimeter fencing, concrete-block walls, gates, erecting observation towers, guard houses, installing surface-water drainage systems, water reticulation and sewage systems. The unit should have its own hand tools, power tools, welding plant, air compressor and air tools, lifting gear, concrete mixers and ground transportation.

5. Air support unit

Air support within the mission area may be provided by a formed military unit obtained from a troop-contributing Government, or under a commercial contractual arrangement. The material and technical resources required by the air support unit(s) may vary according to the size, number and dispersal of the air assets and the level of sophistication of the local mission-area infrastructure.

(a) Fixed-wing aircraft will need ground equipment (e.g. stairs, starter units, air-conditioning/electricity-supply units, fire-fighting units, re-fuelling equipment, washing plant, loading/unloading equipment and crew transport vehicles) and appropriate repair and maintenance equipment. Communications, navigation equipment and meteorological capability may be required. The unit would need to maintain a range of spare parts, materials and stores for use in repair and maintenance;

(b) Helicopters will need ground equipment, including, as appropriate, starter units, fire-fighting equipment, re-fuelling equipment, crew-transport vehicles, as well as specialized fittings, such as cargo nets and medical evacuation equipment. Additional communications and certain navigation equipment may also be required. The unit would need to maintain a range of spare parts, materials, stores and equipment for use in repair and maintenance.

6. Naval unit

A naval unit deployed in support of a peace-keeping operation would most often be engaged in offshore patrols, but may also be required to conduct inshore patrols, as follows:

(a) Offshore patrol unit

An offshore patrol unit, manned by naval personnel, requires the necessary fast offshore patrol vessels and support equipment, as well as a shore-based capability to undertake its own routine repair and maintenance tasks. The unit should have all navigation and communications equipment. Defensive armament, appropriate to the circumstances, may be required.

(b) Inshore patrol unit

An inshore patrol unit would not necessarily be manned by naval personnel. It would have fast, capable, military-type open patrol craft - up to 25 feet in overall length. The craft should be fitted-out primarily for day-long patrolling tasks on inshore protected waters and rivers. The unit should ideally have its own shore-based repair and maintenance capability. The fast patrol craft should be fitted with HF/VHF or UHF communications equipment, as appropriate.

B. Personnel support units

1. Military police unit

The military police unit may consist of just a few individual military police, a section (10 members) or a company of 50 to 100 members. Typical police equipment, appropriate to the size of the military police unit deployed and to the size and complexity of the peace-keeping operation, would be required. Such equipment may include radio communication, cameras, flashing-light units, sirens, radar speed detectors, bollards, barriers, crowd-control equipment, distinctive clothing.

2. Field hospital and/or medical personnel

A United Nations peace-keeping operation could have as a requirement a few medical assistants (not including a doctor) or a full field hospital, or anything else in between.

A field hospital would need full accommodation (tented, prefabricated or solid construction), ambulances, administrative vehicles, the full range of medical or technical equipment for each functional area of the hospital (e.g. operating theatre, sterilizing, x-ray, dentist, technical equipment workshop, intensive care, examination rooms, wards, kitchen, staff mess, refrigerator/freezer units, water treatment, sewage disposal, mortuary, general administration, communications, safety/security/firefighting).

The hospitals would need an appropriate stock of drugs, pharmaceuticals, medical supplies, medical equipment and spare parts to ensure uninterrupted operation during the length of time necessary for re-supply using normal means.

A peace-keeping operation may be served by a small clinic staffed by medical assistants. Such a clinic should have a range of basic equipment (examination table, lights, cabinets, sterilizer, oxygen apparatus, stretchers, perhaps an ambulance). In terms of material items, such medical assistants would need extensive medical emergency first-aid kits, portable medical equipment, pharmaceuticals and medical supplies.

3. Postal and courier unit

The postal and courier unit at a peace-keeping force handles all outgoing and incoming mail for the military personnel. It is usually staffed by regular postal staff from a troop-contributing country and run on the same lines as, but as an extension of, the national postal operation. The postal unit needs appropriate closed-body vehicular transportation to handle the movement of mail bags. It needs materials-handling equipment, postal mail and heavy-duty weighing scales, calculators, cash registers, safes, and mail sorting/distribution facilities which are geared to the specific operation.

C. 1. Logistics unit

Depending on the size and configuration of the peace-keeping operation, the logistics unit could vary in size from a fairly small supply function to a full battalion-strength contingent divided into a number of company-size units, each responsible for a specialized segment of supply-support. The equipment and technical resources required by a logistics battalion/unit generally include fork-lift trucks, different types of materials - handling equipment, industrial shelving, storage systems suitable for freezer, refrigerated and dry-goods warehousing, and internal accounting/control systems.

The functions which may be performed by the logistics battalion/unit could cover:

(a) Rations - fresh, dry and frozen;

(b) General stores;

(c) Materials for construction and tradesmen;

(d) Vehicle spare parts, tyres, batteries;

(e) Catering unit - including butchery, bakery and mess operation. A catering unit would need to be provided with all required plant, equipment and utensils etc.;

(f) Hot- and cold-equipment repair workshop.

2. Transport unit

This specialized unit would need to be provided with the required numbers, sizes and configurations of vehicles to enable it to accomplish all envisaged

tasks. Such vehicles would include Jeep-type vehicles, light, medium and heavy trucks (mostly all-wheel drive), crane trucks, fuel, water and refrigerated trucks, recovery trucks, medium and heavy buses and tractor-trailers. The transport unit should carry its own basic spare parts inventory and be able to perform first- and second-line maintenance and repair using its own personnel and workshop equipment.

3. Transportation repair and maintenance unit

A vehicle repair and maintenance unit in a peace-keeping operation should be able to operate effectively on a fleet consisting of vehicles of many different makes and models and countries of origin. In addition to normal repair and maintenance tasks, the facility needs to be equipped to handle major crash repairs, complete vehicle re-builds, motor and major assembly overhaul, painting and panel-beating/body repairs and road-side recovery tasks. The unit may also be called upon to perform generator or other types of equipment repair and maintenance. It will need to be deployed with the full range of vehicle maintenance and workshop equipment commensurate with the size of the operation and the vehicles in the fleet. An appropriate spare-parts store needs to be provided, as well as an accounting/costing and workshop control office.

4. Specialist repair unit

This unit would be called upon to repair specialist equipment, such as communication equipment, observation equipment and generators. This unit could be included as a support unit of the transportation repair and maintenance unit.

5. Field engineering unit

The size, configuration and equipment requirement for the field-engineering unit of a peace-keeping operation will depend on the requirements of such an operation. In most cases, the engineering component may need mine detection/clearance capability, as well as a range of heavy plant, including such items as - minefield clearing machines, bulldozers, excavators, front-end loaders, graders, vibrating machines, dump trucks, low-loader truck-tractors, heavy trucks/truck-tractors, mobile cranes, water trucks, concrete mixers, stone crushers, air compressors, drilling tools. In addition, the field engineering component would need its own design and contracting capability, as well as a number of skilled tradesmen, with their own tools and equipment, in order to be able to undertake a wide variety of construction, facilities maintenance and installation tasks. The field engineers would need to deploy with and/or maintain quantities of materials for use by the carpenters, masons, plumbers, electricians, painters, and welders.

6. Movement control unit

A movement control unit operating with either surface or air means, needs ground transport and communications facilities of different types (e.g. voice, telex, facsimile) depending on the relative size and complexity of the functions. The Movement control unit may also need weighing scales, baggage carts, fork-lift trucks, pallets, slings, packaging equipment, hand-held metal detectors,

walk-through detectors, baggage x-ray equipment, sign-making equipment and personnel control barriers.

7. Petroleum and oil unit

If the peace-keeping operation is of sufficient size, it may require its own specialist petroleum unit to handle the fuel supply, tank farm, pumping, fuel distribution and control system and the overhaul, repair and maintenance of all the Force's fuel handling/transport plant and equipment. Such a unit may need to provide its own equipment for ship-to-shore transfer, surface transportation by tanker truck, and field fuel-storage tank capacity (either in flexible bladder tanks or rigid underground or surface tanks of various capacities), as well as all associated pipe-work, pumps, fuel filters, filter separators, measuring devices, chemical analysis laboratory, fire-fighting equipment and repair/maintenance workshop plant, equipment and range of spare parts.

8. Fire-fighting unit

A fire-fighting unit in a peace-keeping operation needs to be designed/equipped to be able to respond to the perceived fire threats at each location. Individual requirements could suggest equipment for delivery of foam, compressed air or pumped water, using either fire engine vehicles or special trailer units. The location may need a water reservoir and a fire-fighting reticulation system and hydrants, or water-tank trucks or pumper trucks or trailers and/or laid hose. Other equipment requirements would include protective clothing, breathing apparatus, ladders, cutting equipment, lighting equipment, resuscitation/first-aid equipment, hand tools, tarpaulins and fire mats.

9. Mobile laundry and bath unit

Peace-keeping operations may require an integral capability for the provision of laundry and bath facilities. A unit of this nature should be equipped with the necessary water filtration, plumbing, heating and shower head equipment and heavy duty washing and drying machines of sufficient quantity to support the operation.

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PROGRAMME PLANNING

Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1988-1989

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report addresses the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1988-1989. It measures that performance basically by comparing the number of final outputs programmed with the number of those implemented. It is the sixth biennial report since the General Assembly, in its resolution 33/118 of 19 December 1978 on the medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983, approved, inter alia, the establishment of a system for the monitoring of programme budget performance, as recommended by the Joint Inspection Unit and in the light of the conclusions of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The first report, covering the biennium 1978-1979, was produced in March 1980 (A/C.5/35/1). Subsequently, the General Assembly, in its resolution 37/234 of 21 December 1982, adopted the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation. Those regulations and the associated rules were then issued in 1987 as a Secretary-General's Bulletin (ST/SGB/PPBME Rules/1(1987)) - Article V, entitled Monitoring of programme implementation, includes three regulations, 5.1-5.3, and two rules, 105.1 and 105.2. The present report was prepared within the framework of those regulations and rules.

2. The monitoring of programme performance remains imperfect and the General Assembly has regularly called for improvements. In its resolution 44/194 of 21 December 1989 on programme planning, the Assembly emphasized the importance of a reliable methodology for such monitoring, and requested the Secretary-General to improve it "in order to enhance the meaningful determination of implementation rates and comparison between actual delivery of final output and commitments set out in the programme narratives of the approved programme budget". The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to develop a methodology for the harmonization of programme performance and budget performance reporting. A year earlier, in its resolution 43/219 of 21 December 1988, also on programme planning, the Assembly had outlined as follows the basic reasons for an improved monitoring function in the United Nations: to provide adequate feedback for the formulation of the medium-term plan and the programme budgets and for the effective implementation of programmes, as well as to provide Member States with a basis for more informed decision-making. A number of difficult conceptual and methodological issues will need to be resolved before transforming the monitoring of programme performance into a truly useful instrument of the planning and budgeting process. Some of these issues are discussed below.

3. In terms of content, the present report takes into account the views expressed and the recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its 28th session 1/ and provides the following additional details:

(a) Breakdown of the final outputs by main category, i.e. meetings, reports, technical publication, public information and others;

(b) Summary of programme performance by major programme of the medium-term plan and main category of output;

(c) Status of implementation of outputs carried over by main category and by programme budget section;

(d) Output delivery in relation to the priorities assigned to African economic recovery and development and the advancement of women.

In addition, the addendum to the report includes an analytical summary that highlights the results achieved during the biennium at the level of each section of the programme budget.

4. The present report contains an overview of programme performance, a summary of the methodological problems to be solved and annexed tables on programme performance. The addendum, which constitutes section IV of the present report, provides a more detailed presentation of programme performance by section of the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

II. OVERVIEW OF PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

5. In December 1987 the General Assembly adopted a programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 with 8,334 outputs. In addition, 621 outputs carried over from the previous bienniums were also due for implementation in 1988-1989, bringing the total of programmed outputs to 8,954. The breakdown of that total by main category was as follows:

Servicing of meetings:	1 371	(15 per cent)
Reports:	1 702	(19 per cent)
Publications:	3 635	(41 per cent)
Public information:	1 095	(12 per cent)
Others:	1 151	(13 per cent)

6. Of those 8,954 outputs, 6,597 or 74 per cent, were actually implemented during the biennium. By category of output the overall rate of implementation was as follows:

Servicing of meetings:	74 per cent
Reports:	78 per cent
Publications:	65 per cent
Public information:	81 per cent
Others:	89 per cent

It will be noted that, given the weight of publications in the total number of programmed outputs, a relatively small positive change in the actual delivery of publications would have affected the overall programme performance.

7. Annex I, column 9, provides a breakdown of the overall rate of implementation by the 25 major programmes of the current medium-term plan. It ranges from 59 per cent in major programmes 19 and 25 to slightly over 90 per cent in major programmes 1 and 2. Publications represented 78 per cent and 59 per cent of all programmed outputs in major programmes 19 and 25, while they counted for only 10 per cent and 22 per cent of such outputs in major programmes 1 and 2. Similarly, major programme 3, International justice and law, would have had a much higher implementation rate were it not for the "backlog" in the publication of the Treaty Series. Another point to be noted is that the outputs under "servicing of meetings", the implementation of which is by definition not left to the discretion of the Secretariat, weigh heavily in the performance of some major programmes and units. For instance, in major programme 4, Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization, nearly half of the programmed outputs related to such servicing and their rate of implementation was 62 per cent. Meetings were mandated and had to be programmed, but did not take place for reasons related to the overall evolution of the activities of the Organization in that area.

8. Annex II, also column 9, provides a breakdown of the overall rate of implementation by section of the programme budget. The interpretation of the results is given in the addendum to the present report.

9. In both annexes I and II, as in previous programme performance reports, a distinction is made between outputs implemented as programmed - column 2 - and outputs implemented that have been "reformulated" - column 3. An output is considered "reformulated" when its description has been modified, as compared to the programme narrative included in the programme budget, while continuing to address the specific subject-matter of the programme element under which the original output was listed. Quite logically, nearly 80 per cent of the "implemented - reformulated" outputs are reports and publications. Annex II shows that, apart from section 3.C, Namibia, the reformulation of reports and publications occurred essentially in the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat).

10. The 2,357 programmed outputs - or 26 per cent of the total - that were not implemented during the biennium were either "postponed" (1,012 or 11 per cent) or "terminated" (1,345 or 15 per cent). An output is considered "postponed" if, irrespective of its stage of completion, it was not delivered to its primary users, for instance an intergovernmental body, during the biennium. The postponed outputs are essentially publications - 71 per cent - and reports - 18 per cent. Of the 718 postponed publications, 20 per cent originated in section 26, Legal affairs, 23 per cent in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, UNCTAD and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs combined, and 30 per cent in the regional commissions. It is worth noting also that a considerable number of the publications reported postponed were in fact completed during the biennium, but their delivery was delayed for logistical reasons in the area of printing and publishing. Their number amounted to 227, that is, 32 per cent of total postponed publications. Of the 181 postponed reports,

37 per cent originated in UNCTAD, 17 per cent in the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and 9 per cent in the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. This overall level of postponement of programmed outputs - 11 per cent - is not exceptional and perhaps not altogether worrisome, especially if one considers the number of outputs that were added to the programme budget and produced during the biennium, as indicated in paragraph 12 below. A related and more troubling fact, however, is revealed by the data contained in annex VI, which show that 177 outputs - of which 150 were publications and reports - had been carried over from previous bienniums in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 and were further postponed. Of the total 177 outputs, 61 of them have been carried forward for more than two bienniums and their continuous relevancy ought to be ascertained.

11. If not postponed, the non-implemented outputs have been terminated either by legislative decision - 37 per cent of all terminations - or, more frequently, at the discretion of programme managers in accordance with rule 106.2 of the Regulations and Rules. The 1,345 outputs terminated during the biennium 1988-1989 represented 15 per cent of outputs programmed and were in the following categories (percentage of outputs programmed in parentheses):

Servicing of meetings:	299	(22 per cent)
Reports:	200	(12 per cent)
Publications:	570	(16 per cent)
Public information:	191	(17 per cent)
Others:	85	(7 per cent)

The figures given in annexes I and II show that terminated outputs were heavily concentrated in a few major programmes and sections of the programme budget. More than half of the cancelled servicing of meetings occurred in major programme 4, Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization, for the overall political reasons alluded to above. Major programme 4, together with major programme 16, International trade and development finance, accounted for 45 per cent of all terminated outputs, while their relative weight in the total number of programmed outputs was only 22 per cent. Of the 1,352 terminated outputs, 209, or 15 per cent, had been carried over from previous bienniums and 89 per cent of those were concentrated in seven sections of the programme budget, namely, the four regional commissions, UNCTAD, the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Centre for Human Rights. The termination of a programmed output during the implementation of a programme budget can signal the good management of a complex and evolving programme, or deficiencies at the time of the elaboration of the programme, or the lack of voluntary contributions that had been expected, or a combination of such factors. Normally, outputs that cannot be produced because of higher than anticipated vacancy rates among the staff financed from the regular budget will be postponed and not terminated. However, in some instances, a postponement may not be appropriate because the output would lose its relevancy and effectiveness. In those instances, the outputs were terminated.

12. In addition to the 8,954 outputs that were programmed and subsequently implemented, or postponed, or terminated, a significant number of outputs were added to the programme budget during the biennium and implemented. Such outputs - a total of 486 - were added either by intergovernmental bodies or at the initiative of the Secretariat. Their distribution by source and category is as follows:

	Legislation	Secretariat
Servicing of meetings	62	11
Reports	109	45
Publications	42	120
Public information	11	63
Others	9	14
Total	233	253

The distribution by category of outputs added by intergovernmental bodies differed from the distribution of the outputs initially programmed. Reports represented 47 per cent of all outputs added by legislation and only 19 per cent of all outputs initially programmed. This is, a priori, a normal feature of an active legislative process. It will be noted, however, that 58 per cent of the 233 supplementary outputs were added by the regional commissions, which, in turn, had programmed only 32 per cent of the initial outputs included in the programme budget. Also, changes in the work programme of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations were comparatively important. There, 79 outputs were added during the biennium by the legislator and the Secretariat, 46 were postponed or terminated, while 126 outputs had been initially programmed. That same section of the programme budget accounted for 27 per cent of all reports and publications added at the initiative of the Secretariat during the biennium.

13. It is important to note that in programmes and organizational units where extrabudgetary resources have a significant impact on the overall activities, implementation rates are blurred by the exclusion of technical co-operation projects from the scope of the present report. At the same time, the overall implementation rate at the section level may reflect the impact of shortfalls in extrabudgetary resources on the delivery of outputs relying on mixed funding. The current methods by which extrabudgetary resources are projected do in some cases generate a certain degree of overprogramming and a consequent lower level of programme implementation.

14. Information by section of the programme budget on the implementation of outputs included within programme elements designated with highest and lowest priority is provided in annexes III and IV. The figures in annex III indicate an overall implementation rate of 83 per cent under highest priority. ESCAP and UNCTAD combined accounted for 60 per cent of the shortfall, as a result of terminations of programmed outputs by legislative bodies. Technical publications were responsible for two thirds of the shortfall in the overall implementation of highest priority designated outputs. The lowest priority designation shown in annex IV reflects an overall implementation rate of 59 per cent, mainly on account

of postponements and terminations of technical publications - a shortfall that is evenly spread over the various budget sections.

15. The implementation of outputs relating to the priorities assigned by the Secretary-General to African economic recovery and development and the advancement of women is presented in Annex V. Their number amounts to 11 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively, of total implemented outputs during the biennium. It should be noted in this connection that noteworthy activities relating to the two priority areas were undertaken through operational/technical co-operation projects and are not reflected in the present report. This is particularly significant with respect to African recovery.

16. A comparison between the 1986-1987 and 1988-1989 levels of performance is presented in table 1. In order to ensure comparability of data, the Department of Public Information was excluded from both bienniums. The overall level of implementation was slightly lower in 1988-1989 (73 per cent) than in 1986-1987 (76 per cent) mainly on account of a higher percentage of terminations (15 per cent in 1988-1989 as against 12 per cent in 1986-1987). The implementation of highest priority outputs was analogous in 1988-1989 (83 per cent) and in the previous biennium (84 per cent). The number of outputs added by legislation and at the initiative of the Secretariat was reduced by 50 per cent from their level in 1986-1987. That decline suggests that the legislative bodies exercised restraint when considering new mandates and that the Secretariat had, in many areas, to stretch its resources to their limits in order to implement the programmed and added outputs. It could therefore only initiate a limited number of additional outputs and services. During that period vacancy rates remained high and the substantial increase in peace-keeping operations required the mobilization of a significant number of the personnel of the Secretariat. Those two factors resulted in an average incumbency rate in the professional category of barely 83 per cent for the totality of the Secretariat during the biennium 1988-1989.

Table 1. Summary comparison of programme implementation between the bienniums 1986-1987 and 1988-1989 a/

	1986-1987		1988-1989	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
(1) Programmed	8 925	100.0	8 437	100.0
(2) Implemented	6 171	69.1	5 845	69.3
(3) Reformulated	615	6.9	289	3.4
Total implemented	6 786	76.0	6 134	72.7
(4) Postponed	1 116	12.5	1 007	12.0
(5) Terminated	1 023	11.5	1 296	15.3
Total not implemented	2 139	24.0	2 303	27.3

Table 1 (continued)

	1986-1987		1988-1989	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Additions:				
(6) By legislation	524	5.9	229	2.7
(7) By programme managers	319	3.6	212	2.5
Total additional	843	9.4	441	5.2
Highest priority implementation		84.0		83.0

a/ The outputs of the Department of Public Information are not included for purposes of comparability.

III. SOME ISSUES OF METHODOLOGY

17. It is necessary to recall that the present report provides only a quantitative picture of the status of output delivery during the biennium 1988-1989. It does not cover some essential activities of the Organization, notably under section 1 of the programme budget, which are not and cannot be programmed. It does not attempt to assess the quality and relevance of the outputs produced. It treats equally outputs that, within the same category, are very different in terms of their call on resources. Such limitations are intrinsic to the exercise and could be overcome only through fundamental changes in the conception of monitoring and, indeed, of the planning, programming and budgeting process.

18. There are, however, some methodological issues that can be addressed and perhaps solved in the near future. First and foremost is the question of the definition of "outputs", which has several dimensions:

(a) The coverage of the exercise is incomplete. It does not include activities referred to in the programme budget as operational projects. In the absence of standardized citations for the related outputs, a central monitoring of those activities was not possible;

(b) The output category "others" remains too large. It currently comprises activities such as organization of hearings, investigations, studies and consultations, ad hoc meetings and briefings of official visitors and other forms of assistance, responses to government inquiries, including legal opinions, conduct of legal proceedings and so on, which do not fall within the standard categories of outputs mentioned in rule 105.4. Such a grouping under the category "others" reduces the transparency of the monitoring exercise;

(c) In some sections of the programme budget, notably the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Human rights, International drug control and Public information, programme narratives regroup under one heading, one annual programme and a large number of outputs that cannot all be specifically mentioned. That aggregation, while necessary, creates difficulties for a precise comparison of deliveries with commitments. In order to overcome the problem, some quantitative indicators are presented under the relevant section of the programme budget in the addendum to the present report, but a more satisfactory solution would require a different definition of the outputs concerned;

(d) The current methodology for reporting on activities pertaining to administration and management and common services is not satisfactory. Information on work-loads does not always constitute an appropriate reflection of programme performance. A further development of the definition of what constitutes a significant indicator of performance is necessary;

(e) The definition of the category "technical publications" needs to be clarified. The current rules define such publications as including periodicals, computer print-outs and tapes, as well as ad hoc information services of a technical nature;

(f) The output category "reports" itself needs to be refined, perhaps through a more precise distinction between the servicing of intergovernmental meetings, which includes the production of reports, and the delivery of major surveys and other documents involving research activities.

19. Most of the problems related to the definition of outputs will be addressed in the context of the format and presentation of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

20. Another set of methodological problems is linked to the treatment of extrabudgetary resources in the programme budget and to the subsequent monitoring of outputs financed totally or in part from such resources. At present it is impossible to ascertain if the implementation, postponement, termination or addition of an output was related or not to the use of extrabudgetary resources. Again the Secretariat intends to address that question in the context of the preparation of the next programme budget.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

ANNEX I

Summary of programme performance for the biennium 1988-1989 by main category of outputs and major programmes of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989

Major programme of the medium-term plan	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage a/: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
1. Political and Security Council affairs activities											
Servicing meetings	97	86	-	-	11	-	-	88	88	88	88
Reports	124	119	-	1	4	2	-	95	95	96	96
Publications	81	74	-	1	6	-	4	91	91	91	96
Public information	216	173	3	-	40	-	14	80	81	81	87
Others	325	313	-	-	12	-	-	96	96	96	96
Total	843	765	3	2	73	2	18	90	91	91	93
2. Special political affairs, special questions and special mandates											
Servicing meetings	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Reports	22	20	-	2	-	-	-	91	91	91	91
Publications	17	14	-	3	-	-	-	82	82	82	82
Public information	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Others	28	27	-	-	1	-	-	96	96	96	96
Total	77	71	-	5	1	-	-	92	92	92	92
3. International justice and law											
Servicing meetings	45	45	-	-	-	1	-	100	100	100	100
Reports	126	112	1	9	4	-	-	88	89	89	89
Publications	232	88	1	143	-	-	-	37	38	38	38
Others	124	124	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Total	527	369	2	152	4	1	-	70	70	70	70
4. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization											
Servicing meetings	448	279	-	-	169	-	-	62	62	62	62
Reports	126	29	33	14	50	-	-	23	49	49	49
Public information	252	152	-	-	100	6	7	60	60	61	63
Others	127	116	-	-	11	-	-	91	91	91	91
Total	953	576	33	14	330	6	7	60	63	64	64

/...

Major programme of the medium-term plan	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage a/: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
5. Disaster relief											
Publications	49	42	-	7	-	-	5	86	86	86	96
Others	173	123	-	2	48	1	2	71	71	71	72
Total	222	165	-	9	48	1	7	74	74	74	78
6. Human rights											
Servicing meetings	96	68	2	2	24	2	-	70	72	73	73
Reports	126	111	-	6	9	6	-	88	88	89	89
Publications	44	20	2	12	10	-	-	45	50	50	50
Others	23	20	-	1	2	-	-	86	86	86	86
Total	289	219	4	21	45	8	-	76	77	78	78
7. International drug control											
Servicing meetings	34	30	-	3	1	3	-	88	88	89	89
Reports	32	30	-	2	-	1	-	93	93	93	93
Publications	101	68	2	21	10	-	1	67	69	69	70
Public information	11	10	-	1	-	-	-	90	90	90	90
Others	98	86	-	12	-	-	1	87	87	87	88
Total	276	224	2	39	11	4	2	81	81	82	82
8. International protection of and assistance to refugees b/											
Servicing meetings	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Reports	8	4	4	-	-	-	-	50	100	100	100
Publications	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Public information	34	34	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Others	44	44	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Total	112	108	4	-	-	-	-	96	100	100	100
9. Public information											
Public information	517	432	31	5	49	4	41	83	89	89	97
Total	517	432	31	5	49	4	41	83	89	89	97

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Major programme of the medium-term plan	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage a/: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
10. Development issues and policies											
Servicing meetings	59	39	2	4	14	6	1	66	69	72	73
Reports	140	123	-	8	9	7	4	87	87	88	91
Publications	201	126	5	42	28	3	4	62	65	65	67
Public information	5	5	-	-	-	1	-	100	100	100	100
Others	35	33	-	2	-	-	-	94	94	94	94
Total	440	326	7	56	51	17	9	74	75	76	78
11. Energy											
Servicing meetings	37	28	-	1	8	1	-	75	75	76	76
Reports	107	81	7	7	12	2	-	75	82	82	82
Publications	70	42	9	10	9	6	-	60	72	75	75
Others	10	2	-	1	7	-	1	20	20	20	30
Total	224	153	16	19	36	9	1	68	75	76	76
12. Environment											
Servicing meetings	35	20	6	2	7	13	5	57	74	81	91
Reports	62	32	5	10	15	17	2	51	59	68	70
Publications	414	250	37	65	62	2	9	60	69	69	71
Public information	7	7	-	-	-	-	1	100	100	100	114
Others	1	1	-	-	-	5	-	100	100	100	100
Total	519	310	48	77	84	37	17	59	68	71	74
13. Food and agriculture											
Servicing meetings	15	10	1	-	4	6	-	66	73	80	80
Reports	61	50	3	2	6	5	-	81	86	87	87
Publications	174	124	9	33	8	3	16	71	76	76	85
Public information	18	6	-	12	-	-	-	33	33	33	33
Others	19	14	-	3	2	-	-	73	73	73	73
Total	287	204	13	50	20	14	16	71	75	76	82
14. Human settlements											
Servicing meetings	19	13	1	1	4	4	-	68	73	78	78
Reports	19	15	3	1	-	-	-	78	94	94	94
Publications	149	74	13	45	17	-	-	50	58	58	58
Public information	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Others	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Total	211	126	17	47	21	4	-	60	68	68	68

Major programme of the medium-term plan	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage a/: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
15. Industrial development											
Servicing meetings	44	39	1	1	3	-	-	88	90	90	90
Reports	21	15	2	4	-	-	4	71	80	80	100
Publications	79	51	5	10	13	2	-	64	70	71	71
Others	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	100	100	100	200
Total	145	106	8	15	16	2	5	73	78	78	82
16. International trade and development finance											
Servicing meetings	115	73	-	21	21	7	3	63	63	65	67
Reports	272	160	18	54	40	17	12	59	65	67	72
Publications	697	398	13	60	226	6	28	57	59	59	63
Public information	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	100	100	100	150
Others	16	6	6	3	1	-	-	38	75	75	75
Total	1 102	639	37	138	288	30	44	58	61	62	66
17. Natural resources											
Servicing meetings	10	5	3	1	1	6	-	50	80	87	87
Reports	31	20	1	3	7	-	-	65	68	68	68
Publications	80	60	3	13	4	2	1	75	78	79	80
Others	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Total	122	86	7	17	12	8	1	70	76	78	78
18. Population											
Servicing meetings	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	57	71	75	87
Reports	16	13	3	-	-	-	-	81	100	100	100
Publications	260	197	4	36	23	3	11	75	77	77	81
Public information	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Others	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Total	315	246	8	37	24	4	12	78	80	80	84
19. Public administration and finance											
Reports	8	7	-	-	1	-	-	87	87	87	87
Publications	29	13	2	10	4	-	3	44	51	51	62
Total	37	20	2	10	5	-	3	54	59	59	67

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Major programme of the medium-term plan	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage a/: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
20. Science and technology											
Servicing meetings	27	14	3	4	6	3	-	51	62	66	66
Reports	68	42	9	11	6	5	-	61	75	75	76
Publications	63	32	6	17	8	-	-	49	59	59	59
Public information	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Others	48	36	-	12	-	1	-	75	75	75	75
Total	208	126	18	44	20	9	-	60	69	70	70
21. Social development and humanitarian affairs											
Servicing meetings	38	30	1	4	3	4	-	78	81	83	83
Reports	96	65	7	18	6	7	3	68	75	77	80
Publications	190	107	16	53	14	9	-	56	65	66	66
Total	324	202	24	75	23	20	3	62	69	71	72
22. Statistics											
Servicing meetings	43	32	2	5	4	5	-	74	79	81	81
Reports	78	61	1	9	7	7	2	78	79	81	83
Publications	425	267	2	92	64	3	2	63	63	64	64
Public information	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Others	6	5	-	-	1	-	-	83	83	83	83
Total	556	369	5	106	76	15	4	66	67	68	69
23. Transnational corporations											
Servicing meetings	6	4	-	2	-	-	-	66	66	66	66
Reports	35	23	4	1	7	23	14	65	77	86	110
Publications	82	41	5	17	19	3	31	50	56	57	94
Others	3	3	-	-	-	-	8	100	100	100	366
Total	126	71	9	20	26	26	53	56	63	69	104
24. Transport, communications and tourism											
Servicing meetings	153	132	3	4	14	-	-	86	88	88	88
Reports	78	54	6	16	2	10	1	69	77	80	81
Publications	84	47	3	17	17	-	5	55	59	59	65
Public information	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	100	100	100	100
Total	319	235	12	37	35	12	6	74	77	78	80

Major programme of the medium-term plan	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentage a/: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
25. Marine affairs											
Servicing meetings	11	6	1	-	4	-	-	54	63	63	63
Reports	11	4	1	1	5	1	-	36	45	50	50
Publication	63	24	6	6	27	-	-	38	47	47	47
Others	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Total	106	55	8	7	36	1	-	51	59	59	59
Grand total											
Servicing meetings	1 347	965	27	56	299	62	10	72	74	75	76
Reports	1 667	1 190	108	179	190	110	42	71	78	79	82
Publications	3 608	2 183	143	713	569	42	120	61	64	65	68
Public information	1 091	848	34	18	191	11	63	78	81	81	87
Others	1 144	1 017	6	36	85	9	14	89	89	90	91
Total c/	8 857	6 203	318	1 002	1 334	234	249	70	74	74	77

a/ The four percentages represent the following:

A: outputs implemented as programmed, in percentage of outputs programmed;

B: outputs implemented as programmed plus reformulations, in percentage of outputs programmed;

C: outputs implemented as programmed plus reformulations plus outputs added by legislation, in percentage of outputs programmed and those added by legislation;

D: outputs implemented as programmed plus reformulations plus all additional outputs, in percentage of outputs programmed and those added by legislation.

b/ Does not include the operations of UNRWA, which in view of their nature cannot be consolidated under this format of reporting. They are reported separately in the addendum to the present report.

c/ Outputs appearing in the programme budget under executive and co-ordination functions are not covered by the medium-term plan. Their total number in 1988-1989 amounted to 97 programmed outputs. They are included under the relevant sections in annex II.

ANNEX II

Summary of programme performance for the biennium 1988-1989 by programme budget section and main category of outputs

	Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentages a/: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
1A.6.	World Food Council (including its secretariat)											
	Servicing meetings	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	100	100	100	100
	Reports	9	9	-	-	-	4	-	100	100	100	100
	Public information	18	6	-	12	-	-	-	33	33	33	33
	Others	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
	Total	39	27	-	12	-	5	-	69	69	72	72
2A.B.	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs											
	Servicing meetings	38	36	-	-	2	-	-	94	94	94	94
	Reports	58	55	-	1	2	-	-	94	94	94	94
	Publications	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
	Others	39	38	-	-	1	-	-	97	97	97	97
	Total	161	155	-	1	5	-	-	96	96	96	96
2A.C.	Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea											
	Servicing meetings	8	6	-	-	2	-	-	75	75	75	75
	Reports	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	100	100	100	100
	Publications	46	21	6	5	14	-	-	45	58	58	58
	Others	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
	Total	77	50	6	5	16	1	-	64	72	73	73
2B.B.	Department for Disarmament Affairs											
	Servicing meetings	52	44	-	-	8	-	-	84	84	84	84
	Reports	60	58	-	-	2	2	-	96	96	96	96
	Publications	45	40	-	1	4	-	4	88	88	88	97
	Public information	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
	Others	24	13	-	-	11	-	-	54	54	54	54
	Total	192	166	-	1	25	2	4	86	86	86	88

	Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentages a/: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
3B.	Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship											
	Servicing meetings	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
	Reports	22	20	-	2	-	-	-	91	91	91	91
	Publications	17	14	-	3	-	-	-	82	82	82	82
	Public information	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
	Others	28	27	-	-	1	-	-	96	96	96	96
	Total	77	71	-	5	1	-	-	92	92	92	92
3C.	Office of the High Commissioner for Namibia											
	Servicing meetings	448	279	-	-	169	-	-	62	62	62	62
	Reports	126	29	33	14	50	-	-	23	49	49	49
	Public information	252	152	-	-	100	6	7	60	60	61	63
	Others	127	116	-	-	11	-	-	91	91	91	91
	Total	953	576	33	14	330	6	7	60	63	64	64
3D.	Centre against Apartheid											
	Servicing meetings	7	6	-	-	1	-	-	85	85	85	85
	Reports	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
	Publications	10	8	-	-	2	-	-	80	80	80	80
	Public information	205	162	3	-	40	-	14	79	80	80	87
	Others	262	262	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
	Total	490	444	3	-	43	-	14	90	91	91	94
6A.	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs											
	Servicing meetings	37	27	-	4	6	1	1	73	73	74	76
	Reports	79	68	1	-	10	11	6	86	87	89	96
	Publications	334	198	7	96	33	4	2	59	61	62	62
	Others	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
	Total	452	295	8	100	49	16	9	65	67	68	70

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	Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentages a/: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
6B.	Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs											
	Servicing meetings	27	24	-	-	3	-	-	89	89	89	89
	Reports	72	44	5	17	6	5	2	61	68	70	73
	Publications	108	43	9	46	10	-	-	40	48	48	48
	Total	207	111	14	63	19	5	2	54	60	61	62
7.	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development											
	Servicing meetings	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
	Reports	11	9	-	-	2	-	-	81	81	81	81
	Publications	50	25	6	16	3	-	4	50	62	62	70
	Total	63	36	6	16	5	-	4	57	66	66	73
9.	Transnational corporations											
	Servicing meetings	6	4	-	2	-	-	-	66	66	66	66
	Reports	35	23	4	1	7	23	14	65	77	86	110
	Publications	82	41	5	17	19	3	31	50	56	57	94
	Others	3	3	-	-	-	-	8	100	100	100	366
	Total	126	71	9	20	26	26	53	56	63	69	104
10.	Economic Commission for Europe											
	Servicing meetings	293	248	8	10	27	16	-	84	87	88	88
	Reports	217	149	5	30	33	14	-	68	70	72	72
	Publications	193	134	1	21	37	4	2	69	69	70	71
	Others	12	9	-	3	-	-	-	75	75	75	75
	Total	715	540	14	64	97	34	2	75	77	78	78
11.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific											
	Servicing meetings	49	10	15	15	9	19	-	20	51	64	64
	Reports	74	33	16	13	12	2	-	44	66	67	67
	Publications	649	398	29	89	133	14	17	61	66	67	69
	Others	7	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	85	85	85
	Total	779	441	66	118	154	35	17	57	65	67	69

	Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentages a/: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
12.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean											
	Servicing meetings	12	10	-	-	2	-	1	83	83	83	91
	Reports	7	5	-	-	2	-	-	71	71	71	71
	Publications	383	290	2	30	61	12	7	75	76	76	78
	Public information	15	13	-	-	2	-	-	86	86	86	86
	Others	33	30	-	2	1	-	-	90	90	90	90
	Total	450	348	2	32	68	12	8	77	77	78	80
13.	Economic Commission for Africa											
	Servicing meetings	100	72	1	9	18	11	1	72	73	75	76
	Reports	297	249	11	15	22	31	16	83	87	88	93
	Publications	305	209	6	47	43	3	12	68	70	70	74
	Public information	4	4	-	-	-	1	-	100	100	100	100
	Others	58	45	-	3	10	7	3	77	77	80	84
	Total	764	579	18	74	93	53	32	75	78	79	83
14.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia											
	Servicing meetings	5	2	-	1	2	-	1	40	40	40	60
	Reports	16	10	-	3	3	1	-	62	62	64	64
	Publications	105	53	2	29	19	2	3	50	52	53	54
	Total	126	65	2	35	24	3	4	52	53	54	57
15.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development											
	Servicing meetings	91	53	1	13	24	6	2	58	59	61	63
	Reports	286	162	21	67	36	9	5	57	64	65	67
	Publications	203	118	16	30	39	-	2	58	66	66	67
	Others	48	36	-	12	-	1	-	75	75	75	75
	Total	628	369	38	122	99	16	9	59	65	66	67

Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentages a/: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
16. International Trade Centre											
Publications	104	41	-	-	63	-	29	39	39	39	67
Others	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Total	110	47	-	-	63	-	29	43	43	43	69
17. Centre for Science and Technology for Development											
Servicing meetings	8	7	-	-	1	-	-	87	87	87	87
Reports	15	10	5	-	-	-	-	66	100	100	100
Publications	15	9	1	2	3	-	-	60	66	6-	66
Public information	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Total	40	28	6	2	4	-	-	70	85	85	85
18. United Nations Environment Programme											
Servicing meetings	1	1	-	-	-	2	5	100	100	100	266
Reports	2	2	-	-	-	3	2	100	100	100	140
Publications	394	235	37	62	60	-	9	59	69	69	71
Public information	7	7	-	-	-	-	1	100	100	100	114
Total	404	245	37	62	60	5	17	60	69	70	74
19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)											
Servicing meetings	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Reports	14	10	3	1	-	-	-	71	92	92	92
Publications	116	58	12	39	7	-	-	50	60	60	60
Public information	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Others	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Total	156	94	15	40	7	-	-	60	69	69	69

a/ A = (8) as a percentage of (1); B = (8) as a percentage of (2); C = (8) as a percentage of (1) + (6) + (7); D = (8) as a percentage of (2) + (6) + (7).

	Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentages a/: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
20B.	Division of Narcotic Drugs											
	Servicing meetings	26	22	-	3	1	3	-	84	84	86	86
	Reports	22	20	-	2	-	1	-	90	90	91	91
	Publications	49	26	-	13	10	-	1	53	53	53	55
	Public information	11	10	-	1	-	-	-	90	90	90	90
	Others	61	50	-	11	-	-	1	81	81	81	83
	Total	169	128	-	30	11	4	2	75	75	76	77
20C.	International Narcotics Control Board											
	Servicing meetings	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
	Reports	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
	Publications	52	42	2	8	-	-	-	80	84	84	84
	Others	37	36	-	1	-	-	-	97	97	97	97
	Total	107	96	2	9	-	-	-	89	91	91	91
21.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees											
	Servicing meetings	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
	Reports	10	6	4	-	-	-	-	60	100	100	100
	Publications	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
	Public information	34	34	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
	Others	44	44	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
	Total	114	110	4	-	-	-	-	96	100	100	100
22.	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator											
	Publications	49	42	-	7	-	-	5	86	86	86	96
	Others	173	123	-	2	48	1	2	71	71	71	72
	Total	222	165	-	9	48	1	7	74	74	74	78

Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional outputs by: Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	Percentages a/: A (8)	B (9)	C (10)	D (11)
23. Human rights											
Servicing meetings	96	68	2	2	24	2	-	70	72	73	73
Reports	126	111	-	6	9	2	-	88	88	88	88
Publications	44	20	2	12	10	-	-	45	50	50	50
Others	23	20	-	1	2	-	-	86	86	86	86
Total	289	219	4	21	45	4	-	75	77	77	77
26. Legal activities											
Servicing meetings	45	45	-	-	-	1	-	100	100	100	100
Reports	126	112	1	9	4	-	-	88	89	89	89
Publications	232	88	1	143	-	-	-	37	38	38	38
Others	124	124	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Total	527	369	2	152	4	1	-	70	70	70	70
27. Public information											
Public information	517	432	31	5	49	4	41	83	89	89	97
Total	517	432	31	5	49	4	41	83	89	89	97
Grand total											
Servicing meetings	1 371	986	27	59	299	62	11	72	74	75	76
Reports	1 702	1 212	109	181	200	109	45	71	78	79	81
Publications	3 635	2 203	144	718	570	42	120	61	65	65	68
Public information	1 095	852	34	18	191	11	63	78	81	81	87
Others	1 151	1 024	6	36	85	9	14	89	89	90	91
Total	8 954	6 277	320	1 012	1 345	233	253	70	74	74	77

a/ The four percentages represent the following:

A: outputs implemented as programmed, in percentage of outputs programmed;

B: outputs implemented as programmed plus reformulations, in percentage of outputs programmed;

C: outputs implemented as programmed plus reformulations plus outputs added by legislation, in percentage of outputs programmed and those added by legislation;

D: outputs implemented as programmed plus reformulations plus all additional outputs, in percentage of outputs programmed and those added by legislation.

ANNEX III

Summary of programme performance by highest priority designation
by programme budget section and main category of outputs

Section		Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional by legislation (6)	Percentage a/ A	B	C
1A.6.	World Food Council (including its secretariat)	9	9	-	-	-	4	100	100	100
2A.B.	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	62	62	-	-	-	-	100	100	100
2A.C.	Law of the sea (including marine affairs)	19	15	-	-	4	-	79	79	79
2B.	Department for Disarmament Affairs	49	47	-	1	1	1	96	96	96
3F.	Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship	23	19	-	4	-	-	83	83	83
3C.	Office of the High Commissioner for Namibia	4	4	-	-	-	-	100	100	100
3D.	Centre against Apartheid	263	262	-	-	1	-	99	99	99
6A.	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	29	20	-	5	4	4	69	69	73
6B.	Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs	32	31	-	1	-	3	97	97	97
7.	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	10	7	1	2	-	-	70	80	80
9.	Transnational corporations	21	11	3	4	3	2	52	67	70

/...

Section		Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional by legislation (6)	Percentage a/: A	B	C
10.	Economic Commission for Europe	103	83	1	8	11	3	81	82	82
11.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	364	226	7	31	100	5	62	64	64
12.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	48	44	1	2	1	5	92	94	94
13.	Economic Commission for Africa	94	76	3	7	8	16	81	84	86
14.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	17	10	-	6	1	1	58	58	61
15.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	176	122	6	16	32	4	69	73	73
16.	International Trade Centre	2	2	-	-	-	-	100	100	100
17.	Centre for Science and Technology for Development	3	1	2	-	-	-	33	100	100
18.	United Nations Environment Programme	62	31	12	12	7	-	50	69	69
19.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	10	4	1	5	-	-	40	50	50
20B.	Division of Narcotic Drugs	13	13	-	-	-	-	100	100	100
20C.	International Narcotics Control Board	6	6	-	-	-	-	100	100	100
22.	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	2	2	-	-	-	-	100	100	100
23.	Human Rights	73	59	1	5	8	1	81	82	82

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	Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional by legislation (6)	Percentage a/: A	B	C
26.	Legal activities	204	192	1	10	1	1	94	95	95
	Grand total									
	Servicing meetings	253	204	6	12	31	10	81	83	84
	Reports	397	325	13	28	31	31	82	85	86
	Publications	704	487	24	77	116	9	69	73	73
	Public information	1	1	-	-	-	-	100	100	100
	Others	343	341	-	2	-	-	99	99	99
	Total	1 698	1 358	43	117	178	50	80	83	83

a/ The three percentages represent the following:

A: outputs implemented as programmed, in percentage of outputs programmed;

B: outputs implemented as programmed plus reformulations, in percentage of outputs programmed;

C: outputs implemented as programmed plus reformulations plus outputs added by legislation, in percentage of outputs programmed and those added by legislation.

ANNEX IV

Summary of programme performance by lowest priority designation
by programme budget section and main category of outputs

Section		Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional by legislation (6)	Percentage a/: A	B	C
1A.6.	World Food Council (including its secretariat)	18	6	-	12	-	-	33	33	33
2A.B.	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	28	28	-	-	-	-	100	100	100
2A.C.	Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea	10	2	4	1	3	-	20	60	60
2B.B.	Department for Disarmament Affairs	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
6A.	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	44	28	-	8	8	2	64	64	65
6B.	Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs	13	5	-	6	2	-	38	38	38
7.	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	7	1	1	3	2	-	14	28	28
9.	Transnational corporations	8	4	-	1	3	-	50	50	50
10.	Economic Commission for Europe	64	37	3	15	9	3	57	62	64
11.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	29	17	7	4	1	1	58	82	83
13.	Economic Commission for Africa	51	26	1	10	14	-	50	52	52
14.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	19	8	1	5	5	-	42	47	47

	Section	Programmed (1)	Implemented (2)	Departures from programmed commitments: Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Additional by legislation (6)	Percentage a/: A	B	C
15.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	64	21	2	25	16	-	32	35	35
16.	International Trade Centre	1	1	-	-	-	-	100	100	100
17.	Centre for Science and Technology for Development	6	4	1	-	1	-	66	83	83
18.	United Nations Environment Programme	22	10	3	7	2	-	45	59	59
19.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	24	11	7	4	2	-	45	75	75
20B.	Division of Narcotic Drugs	10	9	-	1	-	-	90	90	90
20C.	International Narcotics Control Board	21	16	-	5	-	-	76	76	76
22.	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	2	2	-	-	-	-	100	100	100
23.	Human rights	39	19	2	10	8	-	48	53	53
26.	Legal activities	16	16	-	-	-	-	100	100	100
	Grand total									
	Servicing meetings	36	23	1	5	7	5	64	67	71
	Reports	123	59	8	31	25	1	48	54	55
	Publications	321	170	23	79	49	-	53	60	60
	Public information	27	14	-	13	-	-	52	52	52
	Others	39	25	-	2	12	-	64	64	64
	Total	546	291	32	130	93	6	53	59	60

a/ The three percentages represent the following:

A: outputs implemented as programmed, in percentage of outputs programmed;

B: outputs implemented as programmed plus reformulations, in percentage of outputs programmed;

C: outputs implemented as programmed plus reformulations plus outputs added by legislation, in percentage of outputs programmed and those added by legislation.

ANNEX V

Summary by programme budget section of outputs implemented during the biennium 1988-1989 and relating to the priorities assigned by the Secretary-General to African economic recovery and development and the advancement of women

	Section	Africa	Women
1A.6.	World Food Council (including its secretariat)	15	-
3B.	Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship	27	1
6A.	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	137	52
6B.	Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs	3	43
7.	Technical co-operation for development	2	1
9.	Transnational corporations	1	-
10.	Economic Commission for Europe	-	1
11.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	-	13
12.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	1	4
13.	Economic Commission for Africa	397	37
14.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	-	3
15.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	42	-
17.	Centre for Science and Technology for Development	4	1
18.	United Nations Environment Programme	21	-
19.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	13	8
23.	Human rights	2	2
27.	Public information	17	6
	Total: a/	682	172

a/ Fifty-one outputs pertain both to Africa and to women. They have been included under each total.

ANNEX VI

Status of outputs carried over from previous bienniums by programme budget section and main category of outputs

Section and main category of activity	Outputs carried over from 1984-1985	Outputs carried over from 1986-1987	Implemented	Terminated	Further postponed
1A.6. World Food Council (including its secretariat)					
Public information	-	6	-	-	6
Total	-	6	-	-	6
2A.C. Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea					
Servicing meetings	-	1	-	1	-
Publications	2	4	2	4	-
Others	1	-	1	-	-
Total	3	5	3	5	-
2B. Department for Disarmament Affairs					
Servicing meetings	-	2	1	1	-
Publications	-	1	-	1	-
Public information	-	1	1	-	-
Total	-	4	2	2	-
3C. Office of the High Commissioner for Namibia					
Reports	-	3	-	2	1
Public information	-	9	9	-	-
Total	-	12	9	2	1
6A. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs					
Reports	-	6	2	4	-
Publications	10	44	34	7	13
Total	10	50	36	11	13

Section and main category of activity	Outputs carried over from 1984-1985	Outputs carried over from 1986-1987	Implemented	Terminated	Further postponed
68. Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs					
Servicing meetings	-	5	2	3	-
Reports	2	11	6	2	5
Publications	8	21	7	7	15
Total	10	37	15	12	20
7. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development					
Publications	2	6	1	3	4
Total	2	6	1	3	4
9. Transnational corporations					
Reports	-	2	1	-	1
Publications	-	1	1	-	-
Total	-	3	2	-	1
10. Economic Commission for Europe					
Servicing meetings	-	14	6	7	1
Reports	1	26	8	13	6
Publications	2	13	10	4	1
Others	4	7	9	-	2
Total	7	60	33	24	10
11. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific					
Servicing meetings	-	6	1	1	4
Reports	-	4	1	2	1
Publications	8	76	20	30	34
Others	-	7	-	-	7
Total	8	93	22	33	46

Section and main category of activity	Outputs carried over from 1984-1985	Outputs carried over from 1986-1987	Implemented	Terminated	Further postponed
12. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean					
Publications	-	22	12	10	-
Others	-	3	-	1	2
Total	-	25	12	11	2
13. Economic Commission for Africa					
Servicing meetings	-	9	6	2	1
Reports	7	12	8	9	2
Publications	3	56	18	31	10
Others	1	10	6	4	1
Total	11	87	38	46	14
14. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia					
Reports	-	1	1	-	-
Publications	-	6	5	-	1
Total	-	7	6	-	1
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development					
Servicing meetings	-	6	-	4	2
Reports	2	18	2	14	4
Publications	-	7	3	4	-
Total	2	31	5	22	6
17. Centre for Science and Technology for Development					
Publications	-	2	-	1	1
Total	-	2	-	1	1

Section and main category of activity	Outputs carried over from 1984-1985	Outputs carried over from 1986-1987	Implemented	Terminated	Further postponed
18. United Nations Environment Programme					
Servicing meetings	-	1	1	-	-
Publications	8	6	7	5	2
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	7	8	5	2
19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)					
Publications	3	33	21	3	12
Public information	1	4	5	-	-
Total	4	37	26	3	12
208. Division of Narcotic Drugs					
Reports	-	1	-	-	1
Publications	-	8	-	-	8
Total	-	9	-	-	9
23. Human Rights					
Servicing meetings	-	15	-	14	1
Reports	1	9	1	7	2
Publications	5	21	10	6	10
Total	6	45	11	27	13

Section and main category of activity	Outputs carried over from 1984-1985	Outputs carried over from 1986-1987	Implemented	Terminated	Further postponed
26. Legal activities					
Reports	2	3	-	3	2
Publications	5	14	5	-	14
Total	7	17	5	3	16
Grand total					
Servicing meetings	-	59	17	33	9
Reports	15	96	30	56	25
Publications	56	341	156	116	125
Public information	1	20	15	-	6
Others	6	27	16	5	12
Total	78	543	234	210	177

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Forty-fifth session
Item 123 of the preliminary list*

PROGRAMME PLANNING

Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1988-1989

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

1. Page 8, paragraph 16, fifth line

   For (76 per cent) read (77 per cent)

2. Pages 8 and 9, table 1

   Replace the existing text with the following:

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* A/45/50.

Table 1. Summary comparison of programme implementation between the bienniums 1986-1987 and 1988-1989 a/

	1986-1987		1988-1989	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
(1) Programmed	8 925	100.0	8 437	100.0
(2) Implemented	6 207	69.5	5 845	69.3
(3) Reformulated	638	7.2	289	3.4
Total implemented	6 845	76.7	6 134	72.7
(4) Postponed	1 057	11.8	1 007	12.0
(5) Terminated	1 023	11.5	1 296	15.3
Total not implemented	2 080	23.3	2 303	27.3
Additions:				
(6) By legislation	528	5.9	229	2.7
(7) By programme managers	319	3.6	212	2.5
Total additional	847	9.5	441	5.2
Highest priority implementation		84.0		83.0

a/ The outputs of the Department of Public Information are not included for purposes of comparability.